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No. 21,528 號湖廿百伍仟壹萬式第 日叁拾月陸年卯丁 HONG KONG, MONDAY, JULY 11th 1927. 壹拜禮 日壹拾月柒年七廿百九仟壹英 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.27	8.00	8.25	9.15	10.09	12.02	1.15	2.37	3.00	4.37
Yanmat ...Dep.	6.46	—	—	9.24	10.18	12.09	1.31	—	—	4.44
Shatin ...Dep.	6.57	—	—	9.36	10.28	12.21	1.34	—	—	4.56
Taipei ...Dep.	7.11	—	—	9.48	10.42	12.34	1.47	—	—	5.09
Taipei Market Dep.	7.18	—	—	9.53	10.46	12.38	1.51	—	—	5.13
Shingchi ...Dep.	7.27	—	—	10.00	10.53	12.45	2.01	—	—	5.23
Shingchi ...Dep.	7.32	—	—	10.05	10.58	12.50	2.06	—	—	5.28
Shingchi ...Dep.	7.38	—	—	10.11	11.04	12.56	2.12	—	—	5.34
Shingchi ...Dep.	7.43	—	—	10.16	11.09	13.01	2.17	—	—	5.39
Canton ...Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ...Dep.	7.45	—	—	10.15	—	—	—	—	6.15
Shatankok ...Dep.	8.40	—	—	11.10	—	—	—	—	7.10
Shatankok ...Dep.	8.45	—	—	11.15	—	—	—	—	7.15
Fanning ...Dep.	8.50	—	—	11.20	—	—	—	—	7.20
Shatankok ...Dep.	8.55	—	—	11.25	—	—	—	—	7.25
Fanning ...Dep.	9.00	—	—	11.30	—	—	—	—	7.30
Shatankok ...Dep.	9.05	—	—	11.35	—	—	—	—	7.35
Fanning ...Dep.	9.10	—	—	11.40	—	—	—	—	7.40
Shatankok ...Dep.	9.15	—	—	11.45	—	—	—	—	7.45

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SECRET SOCIETIES FIGHTING AMONG THEMSELVES.

Details have reached Tientsin regarding the serious fighting that has occurred between the Fengtien troops and the Red Spears and other Chinese Societies on the Chihli borders.

It is estimated that at Hantan damage to the extent of \$300,000 was caused. Large numbers of both the Red Spears and Fengtien soldiery were killed, and several railway employees, including the assistant station-master, were killed in a severe clash at the station, the shops and houses in the immediate vicinity of which were practically destroyed.

An incident at Tachow was typical of the tactics of the Red Spears. On June 17th they attempted to hold up a military train, with a bomb-car, which was running northward. The soldiers had to detain and fight the peasants, and many were killed.

Bridges Damaged.

It is stated that all the bridges from Hanchung to Chengchow were damaged by the Fengtien troops in their retreat. Both ends of the Yellow River bridge were blown up, and empty cars were left in the centre of the tunnel. It is stated that the Yellow River bridge was also damaged, the Fengtien troops taking with them an important iron frame in order to prevent repairs. No fewer than 60 trainloads of troops left Changteh for points further north in the course of four or five days. Only a small guard of a few hundred remained at the Yellow River bridge. The rest (some 90,000) going north. It is believed that the retreating troops intend to destroy all the bridges as they pass, in which case the railway will be out of operation for months, if not years.

Surrounded by Red Spears. The city of Taming is surrounded by the Red Spears, who were also active at Hweihien, where a serious fight occurred with the Fengtien troops. After the evacuation of Changteh by the troops, the Red Spears, the Heavenly Gate, the Yellow Sand, and the Pai Ying Hui united in the "protection" of the city. They demanded a contribution of \$10 from each shop. The societies were arranging to hold a conference on June 21st to appoint a chief who would exercise authority over all the Societies, and have authority to suppress looting.

This move is due to the fact that the Societies are beginning to quarrel among themselves. The Yellow Sand Society had permitted the Fengtien troops to pass through to Hantan without molestation, and as a result their chief was arrested by the Heavenly Gate men of Hantan. The Yellow Sand are trying to effect an alliance with the Red Spears with the object of advancing on Hantan against the Heavenly Gate men.

At Taokow the Red Spears seized all the rifles from the police. The whole countryside is in a state of chaos. No trains are running, and travellers dare not take to the roads.

The Fengtien troops, not content with the destruction of the bridges, took away all the locomotives and cars from both the Kinhan and Lunghai lines, as well as the rolling-stock of the Tao-ching line. This railway has been seriously damaged by the Red Spears on the Taokow-Wangchuan section.

The Heavenly Gate Society.

Later. Further information regarding the fighting at Tachow shows that there was an extraordinary mix-up. The Heavenly Gate Society besieged the Fengtien troops in the city, while the Red Spears in turn surrounded the Tien Men Hui. The latter, being sandwiched between the Fengtien troops, firing from the city wall, and the Red Spears, suffered heavily in the fighting, which lasted several days. Many of the inhabitants of the south suburb of the town were also killed.

The Heavenly Gate and the Red Spear followers also fought one another at Shwangmiao. The

(Continued on next column.)

THE "GRANDMOTHER OF BOLSHEVISM."

HELPED MUSSOLINI AT HIS "BLEAKEST PERIOD."

THIRD TO LENIN AND TROTSKY.

Only a few weeks ago it was reported that Angelica Balabanoff, ex-secretary of the Third International, had died in exile. Now she is proving the rumour premature by publishing her memoirs.

She has been called "the Grandmother of the Revolution," but is still only fifty years of age, years into which she seems to have contrived to pack several centuries.

Angelica Balabanoff was born of a rich, noble family in South Russia, steeped herself in Tolstoi, became a student in Brussels, and then devoted herself to Communist propaganda among the Italian refugees in Switzerland.

Among these was Mussolini, at the bleakest period of his vagabondage, and Angelica says her pity moved her to help him with money and food. She accuses him of ingratitude for all her kindness, but has to admit that, no sooner did he become a pillar of Italian Socialism, with the editorship of its principal paper, than he risked his post to insist upon her appointment as chief of his staff.

A German Spy?

Balabanoff was expelled from Italy during the war on a charge of spying for the Central Powers, and a story has been told that she received the Order of the Black Eagle from the Kaiser. She tells other stories herself as though they were utterly absurd, but she did travel across Germany in the famous "Sealed Wagon," and Kerensky also accused her of being a German spy.

After the fall of Kerensky, however, she rose to great authority, becoming almost the third in command under Lenin and Trotsky, both of whom she praises to the skies. Zinovieff she dislikes almost as much as Mussolini, representing him as a coward, bully, and traitor. For was he not the instrument of her discredit and exile, which have relegated her to comparative vegetation in Vienna?

ONE-EYED TAXI-DRIVER.

AND AN ARTIFICIAL ARM.

When a taxicab driver named Edward Degg, of Trinity-street, Hanley, Staffordshire, was summoned at Hanley for negligent driving, it was stated that he was blind in one eye, and had an artificial right arm.

The evidence was that Degg knocked down a cyclist in a main thoroughfare and a police officer said he admitted he did not see the cyclist until he was two yards from him.

Degg said he lost an eye and arm in the war and drove a taxicab for a living. He had a pension of £3 17s a week.

The chairman said much as they appreciated Degg's war record, and sympathised with his disabilities, he was certainly not a fit person to drive a taxicab, and his licence would be taken to prohibit a renewal of the licence.

The case was dismissed on payment of costs.

former were badly beaten and retorted to Sinton to call for further support, many of the people of that neighbourhood belonging to the Heavenly Gate.

It is alleged that the attitude of the Red Spears in this locality is due to the bribing of the Changteh chief by the Fengtien military authorities, who also promised the head of the Red Spears an appointment as Brigadier-General.

ment as Brigadier-General. Wang Brigade commander named Wang is said to have been negotiating officer. He is a native of Honan, and when the Fengtien troops retreated he remained behind with his men, who were re-constituted as the "city guards," and are now allied with the Red Spears.

Following the evacuation of Tamingfu the Red Spears occupied the city. They have 3,000 men there, and the local merchants are called upon to maintain them.

The Tien Men Hui are worse than the bandits, and mercilessly fleece every traveller who falls into their hands.

The Kuomintang are reported to have occupied Hsinhsung—P. and T. Times.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

Ten Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
H.V.D.C. Sports Committee meeting, Volunteer Headquarters, 6 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Queen's Theatre: "He's a Prince," World Theatre: "Happiness," Star Theatre: "The Night Life of New York" (matinee only).
Willbur Players present "Rain," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Siberia (Altai Maru), Outward: Canada, America, etc., Europe via San Francisco and Europe via Siberia (Shingo Maru), 5 p.m.

Tuesday.

Commemoration of the Restoration of the Republic of China.
Sanitary Board Meeting, 4.15 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and after dinner dance at Lee Gardens.
Queen's Theatre: "In the Name of Love," World Theatre: "Our Hospitality," Star Theatre: "The Making of O'Malley" (matinee only).
Willbur Players present "Rain," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Siberia (Carnarvonshire), Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Automedon), 2.30 p.m.; Canada, America, etc., Europe via Victoria B.C., and Europe via Siberia (President Grant), 5 p.m.

Wednesday.

Extraordinary General Meeting, H.K. Amusements, Ltd., Queen's Theatre, noon.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy, and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
St. Peter's Y.M.C. moonlight picnic, Repulse Bay. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 8 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "In the Name of Love," World Theatre: "Our Hospitality," Star Theatre: "The Making of O'Malley" (matinee only).
Willbur Players present "The High Cost of Living," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Principal Mails:—Outward: Canada, America, etc., Europe via Vancouver, B.C., and Europe via Siberia (Empress of Asia), 10 a.m.; Europe via Siberia (Yuen-sung), 5 p.m.

Thursday.

Ten Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
St. Peter's Ladies' Guild Meeting, 6.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien, and after Dinner Dance at Lee Gardens.
Queen's Theatre: "So This is Paris," World Theatre: "East Lynne," Star Theatre: "The Sensation Seekers."
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
St. Peter's Y.M.C. whist drive, Cathedral Hall, 8.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "So This is Paris," World Theatre: "East Lynne," Star Theatre: "The Sensation Seekers."

Friday.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
St. Peter's Y.M.C. whist drive, Cathedral Hall, 8.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "So This is Paris," World Theatre: "East Lynne," Star Theatre: "The Sensation Seekers."
Principal Mails:—Outward: Australia, New Zealand, etc. (Taiping), 10.30 a.m.
Saturday.
Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning.
Lawn Bowls League:—Division I: Kowloon B.C.C. v. Craigengower C.C.; Kowloon Dock R.C. v. Kowloon C.C.; Tai-koo R.C. v. Civil Service C.C. Division II: Kowloon C.C. v. Tai-koo R.C.; Civil Service C.C. v. Club de Regreio; Craigengower C.C. v. Royal H.K. Y.C.; East Point R.C. v. Kowloon B.C.C.
Lawn Tennis League:—"B" Division: Kowloon C.C. v. Club de Regreio; Royal Engineers v. L.R.G.; University v. Nippon Club, "C" Division: Kowloon C.C. v. K.B.S.F.P.A.; S.C.A.A. v. Craigengower C.C.
H.K. Baseball League: Japanese Club de Regreio, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
St. Peter's Y.M.C. Launch Picnic. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 4.30 p.m.
European Y.M.C.A. Bathing Picnic, Island Bay.
Friendly Football: Chinese Athletic Association v. Service team, Sookuhpoo, 5.45 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

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MAY STABILISE THE FRANC.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, July 8th.
The huge stocks of gold held in America are the subject of discussion at a conference at Washington among leading European and American bankers.

Mr. Montagu Norman (Bank of England), Herr Schacht (Germany), Mr. Strong (United States), and M. Rist (France), are the delegates.

It is understood that the agenda includes the depositing of a portion of the Federal Reserve Bank's gold stocks with the Bank of England, the Banque de France, and other European issuing banks.

The New York Times predicts that the outcome of the conference will be the restoration of the gold standard in France, and the consequent stabilisation of the franc.

Official Statement.
New York, Later.
An official statement with regard to the conference of bankers by the Federal Reserve Bank declares there has been no discussion of any repatriation question, nor of stabilisation of the French franc.

The line of the conference hitherto has been devoted mainly to an exchange of views with regard to financial and economic matters, the policies of issuing banks, and similar subjects, naturally including the operation of the so-called gold exchange standard, expensive shipments of gold, purchasing power of gold, and various proposals to promote closer co-operation.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, at the National Union of Railwaymen's conference, vigorously condemned Soviet attempts to dictate to British workers, and said the Russians were subsidising people without influence, and wasting money.

They must stop this foolish, insane and absurd method, and realise that Communist propaganda will not divert the great mass of Britain's workers from following the constitutional path in order to effect the social changes required.

CONDITIONS IN INDIA.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, July 8th.
Lord Winterton, the Under Secretary for India, speaking on the India Office vote in the House of Commons to-day, said many people did not realise the extent to which the local government in India was in the hands of Indians themselves, without official control.

This right to manage their own affairs had greatly increased in the last five years. Economic conditions had improved. Primary education was making great strides, and in the Punjab a number of pupils in the schools had increased in the last four years by nearly 400,000 to a total enrolment of over 900,000.

The programme of new railway construction covered 5,000 miles. Last year £7,000,000 worth of railway stores were bought in Britain in open competition with several continental countries.

There had been considerable improvement in the conditions of labour, and India was one of the few countries that had ratified the Washington eight hours convention.

ROYAL TOURISTS.

RECEPTION AT WESTMINSTER.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, July 8th.
Many Ministers and ex-Ministers, together with members of both Houses of Parliament, and several members of the Dominion Parliaments, were present at a reception given in Westminster Hall to-day by the Empire Parliamentary Association to meet the Duke and Duchess of York, on their return from their recent tour.

DR. HINDLE HONOURED.

FOR TROPICAL DISEASE RESEARCH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 8th.
Dr. Edward Hindle has been elected to the Beit Senior Fellowship for research in tropical medicine, of a value of £1,000 for five years, in respect of the subject of "Spirochaetosis, with special reference to the causation of yellow fever."

[Dr. Edward Hindle, Ph.D., F.R.S., etc., has been during the past two years employed in the Kala-azar Commission's research work in North China. He is one of the most distinguished Anglo-American biologists of the day.]

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC?

LEVINE'S CHALLENGE TO BYRD.

CHAMBERLIN IN ENGLAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 8th.
The trans-Atlantic fliers Chamberlin and Levine flew from Paris to Croydon in the "Miss Columbia."

The former on arrival hugged his aged mother and baby nephew. Chamberlin was officially welcomed by the Civil Aviation Department of the Aero Club, but will stay with his mother, who had not seen him for seven years.

The Municipality of Wembley, where his mother lives, is giving a dinner to the airmen.

The aeroplane also carried Drouhin, the French pilot who is shortly to attempt the Paris-New York flight with Levine in the "Miss Columbia."

Levine's arrival was unexpected, in view of rumours of a disagreement between him and Chamberlin regarding Levine's challenge to Comdr. Byrd to race back across the Atlantic.

Apparently Levine associated Chamberlin's name in the challenge, which Chamberlin has repudiated, as he does not intend to fly back.

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY.

POST OFFICE WORKERS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 8th.
The Union of Post Office Workers has ceased to be affiliated to the Labour Party.

BIG MATCH COMBINE.

BRYANT AND MAY AND THE SWEDISH MATCH CO.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 8th.
It is announced that Messrs. Bryant and May, Limited, and the Swedish Match Company have arrived at a provisional agreement with the object of securing identification of their interests in the British Empire and elsewhere than Asia, and making reciprocal arrangements in other parts of the world.

The agreement provides for the formation of a new company to acquire the ordinary shares of Bryant and May and the interests of the Swedish Match Company all over the British Empire.

This capital of the company will be £6,000,000, in pound sterling shares.

SALE OF OLD MASTERS.

£136,000 REALISED.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, July 8th.
In less than an hour, twenty-nine pictures were sold for £136,000 at Christie's this afternoon.

A Rembrandt portrait of Admiral Tromp fetched £31,000. One of the small Turner pictures fetched £30,450.

A Reynolds portrait sold for £19,425, and a Romney portrait for £17,850.

The pictures consisted of the James Ross collection, brought from Canada for sale in London.

MR. HENRY FORD AND JEWS.

MOTOR MAGNATE APOLOGISES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, July 8th.
The New York American says that Mr. Henry Ford has issued an apology for any aspersions on Jews in his paper the Dearborn Independent.

He has disclaimed all knowledge of the details thereof, and has ordered a discontinuance of the attack.

AN OFFER REJECTED.

The paper states that Mr. Ford has rejected an offer by Mr. Hearst of a million dollars for the Dearborn Independent.

SACCO-VANZETTI SENTENCE.

ANOTHER PROTEST.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, July 8th.
Approximately half a million workers participated in an hour's strike as a protest against the death sentence on Sacco and Vanzetti.

The police broke up a meeting of fur workers, and arrested half a dozen.

AMBASSADOR RESIGNS.

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN MEXICO.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Rapid City, July 8th.
The United States Ambassador to Mexico has resigned.

It is stated that he returned to his post a year ago against his own wishes, at the request of President Coolidge.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 8th, 1927.	
B.K. Bank	£1,070 nom
Do., London	£115 nom
Chartered Bank	£230 nom
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	£230 nom
Do., O.	£134 nom
P. & O. Bank	£43 buy
East Asia Bank	£43 nom
Ontario Insurance	£320 sel
China Underwriters	£380 nom
North China Ins.	Tls. 143 buy
Union Insurance	£275 buy, 330 sel, 279 ns.
Yangtze Insurance	M. \$40 nom
China Fire Insurance	£210 buy
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	£300 sel
Douglas	£314 buy
Hong Kong Pugs	£110 nom
Indo-Chinese (Prof.)	£46 buy
Do. (Def.)	£46 buy
Shell Transports	£35 nom
Star Ferries	£52 nom
Waterboats	£16.30 buy
China Sugars	£15 sel
Malayan Sugars	£32 nom
Benguet	£1.70 buy
Knish Mining Ad.	£40 buy
Langkasa (combined)	Tls. 9 nom
Do. (single)	Tls. 9 nom
S'hai Explorations	Tls. 3 buy
Shanghai Loans	Tls. 64 nom
Ranb	£4 nom
Tronol Mines	£19.3 nom
Ural Caspian	£8 nom
H.K. & W. Wharfs	£108 buy
H.K. & W. Docks	£38 nom
New Kingsteading	Tls. 147 buy
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 974 nom
H.K. & S. Hotels	£6.80 sel
H.K. Lands	£555 nom
Hong Kong Realty	£3 sel
H.K. Territorials	£14 nom
Humphreys Estates	£124 nom
Prince's Buildings	£39 nom
Rural Lands	£14 nom
East Cottons	Tls. 7.35 nom
Shanghai Cottons (old)	Tls. 2.10 nom
Do. (new)	Tls. 254 nom
China Buses	Tls. 7 buy
H.K. Tramways	£20.55 buy
Peak Tram (old)	£15 sel
Do. (new)	£8 sel
Singapore Traction	£10.9 buy
Taxis	£1 nom
Amusements	£19 buy, 194 ns.
London Ice	£5 nom
Cementa (combined)	£5 sel
Do. (old)	£5 nom
Do. (new)	£1 sel
China Lights (comb.)	£134 sel
Do. (old)	£104 nom
Do. (new)	£74 nom
China Provident	£41 buy
Constructions	£2.30 sel
Deiry Farms	£15 nom
Dor A. Wings	£4 nom
H.K. Electric	£524 buy, & sa.
Macao Electric	£37 buy
H.K. Koppes (old)	£10 nom
Do. (new)	£5 nom
Lane Crawfords	£7 sel
Macintosh	£147 nom
Sincors	£84 nom
United Asbestos	£20 nom
Watsons (old)	£114 nom
Vim. Powells	£8 nom
Telephones	£3.70 nom
buy—buyers; sel.—sellers; ns.—sales nom.—nominal	

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, July 8th.	
Paris	124
Brussels	34.92
Amsterdam	12.11
Berlin	20.49
Copenhagen	18.16
Vienna	34.50
Helsingfors	19.2
Lisbon	2.7/10
Bucharest	7.70
Buenos Aires	4.73
Shanghai	2/83
Yokohama	1/11.11/32
New York	4.85.17/32
Geneva	25.22
Milan	69.10
Stockholm	18.13
Oslo	18.77
Prague	16.5
Madrid	28.57
Rio	394
Bombay	6.27/32
Hong Kong	2/53
Silver spot & forward	25

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SUMMER CRUISES 1927

To Shanghai, Tsingtau, Wei-Hai-Wei, Taku
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return to Hong Kong.

	"ANTENOR"	"HECTOR"	"AENEAS"
	11,174 tons.	11,198 tons.	10,058 tons.
Leave Hong Kong	July 22nd	Aug. 26th	Sept. 28th
Arrive Shanghai	" 25th	" 29th	Oct. 1st
Arrive Tsingtau	" 27th	" 31st	" 3rd
Leave Tsingtau	" 29th	Sept. 2nd	" 5th
Arrive Wei-haiwei	" 30th	" 2nd	" 6th
Leave Wei-haiwei	" 30th	" 3rd	" 7th
Arrive Chefoo	" 31st	" 4th	" 8th
Leave Chefoo	" 31st	" 4th	" 8th
Arrive Taku Bar (for Tientsin & Peking)	Aug. 1st	" 4th	" 8th
Leave Taku Bar	" 4th	" 8th	" 10th
Arrive Chingwangtao	" 5th	" 9th	" 10th
Leave Chingwangtao	" 5th	" 9th	" 10th
Arrive Dairen	" 9th	" 13th	" 15th
Leave Dairen	" 9th	" 13th	" 15th
Arrive Taku Bar	" 10th	" 14th	" 16th
Leave Taku Bar	" 10th	" 14th	" 16th
Arrive Wei-haiwei	" 10th	" 14th	" 16th
Leave Wei-haiwei	" 10th	" 14th	" 16th
Arrive Tsingtau	" 11th	" 15th	" 17th
Leave Tsingtau	" 11th	" 15th	" 17th
Arrive Shanghai	" 12th	" 16th	" 18th
Leave Shanghai	" 12th	" 16th	" 18th
Arrive Hong Kong	" 20th	Oct. 1st	" 22nd
Leave Hong Kong	" 23rd	" 4th	" 31st

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EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Jul. 9th, 1927.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 15/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	—
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/0 15/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	2/1 1/16
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1/25
Credit, 4 months sight	1/310
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	498
Credit, at 60 days sight	50
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/33
Bank Bills, on demand	1/33
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/33
Bank Bills, on demand	1/33
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom
Private, 30 days sight	101
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	97
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	86
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	120
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	120
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	92
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	89.70
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	25
SILVER, per oz.	25

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a sigh of content,—
and the Boy bringing out the
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CHINA IN THE GRIP OF THE REDS.

A FORMER SOVIET AGENT TELLS HOW THINGS
ARE DONE IN HANKOW.

RED METHODS REVEALED FROM WITHIN.

PLOT TO POISON CHIANG KAI SHEK.

We give the following from the first of a series of articles
on Russian Communist activities in China which are appearing in
the *North China Daily News*:

The author was until recently a trusted member of the large body of Soviet officers and agitators which acts in an advisory capacity to the Hankow Red régime under explicit directions from Moscow. He served in the Red Army and then, when military operations began in China under Soviet tutelage, was detached for service in China and had experience in Red tactics in this country in Harbin, Peking and Hankow. In Hankow he had many differences of opinion with his chiefs and colleagues and was so openly opposed to much that was either done or planned that he was finally suspected of being a counter-revolutionary and had the narrowest possible escape from a trap in which it was planned to do away with him and from which he escaped with a number of serious wounds.

The text of his revelations is in Russian and no liberties with it have been taken in translation apart from some rearrangement of the material. His narrative is as follows:

Conference With General Galen.
I am not going to tell of my adventures and observations in Hankow in chronological order as I might do if I were going to produce a literary effort to be published months hence, but am trying to arrange my data and anecdotes in the order of their relative news value, since it is my object to put facts before the public rather than entertainment. With this idea in mind, I have decided that the story of two conferences that I attended with General Galen and at which plans for the murder of Chiang Kai-shek were discussed in some detail will be of immediate interest to both the foreigners and the Chinese of this community—not to mention the Nanking Government.

It must first of all be understood that plans are often made and adopted in Hankow in secret conferences to which many of the Chinese best known to foreigners, who think themselves in authority, are not invited and to which only those who have been accepted by Borodin and other senior agents who are known to be genuine communists are admitted. The luxurious residence which General Yang Sen built for himself before the Race Course, now commandeered by the Hankow Government, has been found a convenient place for such secret conferences and it was there, on the nights of April 10th and 11th of this year, that the meetings which I attended were held. The occasion for these gatherings was Chiang Kai-shek's treachery, his revolt against the authority of the Hankow Government and its Soviet advisorate, and they developed into conferences upon the surest and easiest ways of killing the "traitor," his colleagues and immediate subordinates.

Chiang and Borodin.
The Communists Li Ti San and Cheng Wu Po had just arrived from Nanking, where they had been living and collecting information about Chiang Kai-shek's operations and plans without his knowledge of their presence there, and they had brought back word that Chiang would not consider any compromise with Hankow while Borodin remained there and that he was preparing to defend himself against any hostile movement that Hankow might contemplate. Cheng Wu Po also reported that Chiang was gaining popularity among the masses, that Hu Han-min's adherence strengthened his position and that foreigners showed some inclination to favour him as against Hankow. Li Ti San's report stated that, under the circumstances, Chiang was likely to win over a number of army corps and division commanders.

I know all of this because I was acting temporarily in Voloshin's place as Borodin's secretary and also guarding the house and handling the distribution of pickets. It was also my duty at times to accompany Galen when he went outside Hankow city, and it was in his company that I went to Yang Sen's house. The reports of the Chinese from Nanking, I observed, made a profound impression upon Borodin and it was he who called the meetings to discuss them. Those invited on both occasions were Hsu Chien, Minister of Justice, Petroff, a member of the Cheka acting as adviser in Hankow, Galen (alias Blucher), chief military adviser, Djougelli, a Georgian who sometimes acted as Chinese interpreter, Cheng Wu Po and Li Ti San from Nanking, Li

Ti San, the labour leader and communist agitator, a certain Chen and others whom I do not remember. It was made clear, however, that the meeting was very secret and that Eugene Chen, Tang Yen Ta, Tang Seng Chi and others must know nothing about it, so the meeting was to be explained as a social affair, lasting an hour or so, at Borodin's house, if there were inquiries.

Buying the Press.
The first meeting opened with the reading of a telegram from Voloshin in Shanghai, asking Borodin for funds from his account in the Dal Bank with which to buy the press. After reading the message Borodin explained that all the Chinese papers upon which they had counted for support, such as the *Min Kuo Jih Pao* (Republican Daily News), had conspired themselves to start an anti-Bolshevik campaign. "All of working together. They have forgotten the British and the Japanese, and have started a campaign against us."

Borodin then went on to say that he had exhausted his special credit with the Dal Bank financing the labour unions and bribing generals and officers at the arsenal during the occupation of Shanghai by the Nationalists. He therefore, wanted Hsu Chien to get Eugene Chen and T. V. Sung, Finance Minister (or Finance "Communist," as the Russian text has it), to raise funds immediately in Shanghai.

This was about as far as the conference went on the 10th, apart from a general discussion of Chiang Kai-shek's defection. The following day I learned that a certain Tsarkins, an Austrian Jew, well known internationally as a criminal agent, an expert in murder, theft of documents and the like, was to attend the conference that night, so in spite of an effort that Petroff made to prevent my coming, I got to the meeting with Galen, who asked me particularly not to leave him. The ensuing conversations were of such a character that I have the clearest possible recollection of what transpired. Borodin arrived at 10 o'clock in his own car and opened the meeting, whereupon Petroff immediately began telling the company with no little agitation that drastic measures were essential to the consolidation of the revolution, and that all supporters of Chiang Kai-shek must be done away with and should be left to him and Chen Ma Tze ("pocket marked Chen"). The conference did not approve unconditionally, but thought that the delinquents should be tested as Communists and if they refused to submit, they should be handed over to the court.

Murder Urged.
At this suggestion Petroff jumped up nervously and said that such a trial would be a trump card in Chiang Kai-shek's hands, insisted that they should be done away with at once without a hearing, and urged the meeting to sanction such disposition of a number of persons whom he had listed and was prepared to name to the assembled company. He produced the list and there were on it, besides Chiang Kai-shek's followers, a number of wealthy people. Hsu Chien raised objections but was ignored by Borodin, who signed the resolution, affixed the Chinese seal of the party and passed it on to Hsu Chien for his signature, which was duly attached.

After this unusual procedure, Madame Sun Yat Sen came up for discussion. It was mentioned that she wanted to go to Shanghai. The gathering opposed the idea. It was argued that she might be captured by Chiang Kai-shek while en route and used to support his cause; also that the morale and assurance of the labour groups in Hankow would be bound to go down when her departure became known. It was therefore determined that she should be refused permission to depart, on the ground that she could not be dispensed with.

Borodin was then asked to tell what his opinions were on the counter-revolution, so without rising from his seat he said: "It has been suggested by a number of comrades that we do away with Chiang Kai-shek, and there are persons who will undertake to execute such a commission." Hsu Chien interrupted to ask how it could be done. Borodin replied that Petroff was ready to assume full responsibility for the task and that he (Petroff) was certain of a number of devoted Chinese Communists who would sacrifice themselves to make sure of the job if it were necessary. Li Ti San then advanced the argument that secret forces were uncalled for, because he knew ways of gaining access to Chiang's headquarters, that he could be easily poisoned and that a doctor could then be produced

ANOTHER "JIM THE PENMAN."

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOY WHO
BECAME A FORGER.

MAYFAIR GANG WHO MADE
£3,500 IN THREE MONTHS.

A well-dressed young man in the dock at the Old Bailey heard himself described as the cleverest forger of signatures in England. He was William George Davis, aged 29, the ringleader of the notorious O'Dare gang, and he has been taken to Dartmoor under a sentence of 12 years' penal servitude.

It is dangerous for the community for you to be at large," the Recorder told Davis, who bowed ironically and walked to the cells beneath the dock.

Davis is the son of a respectable working-class family, of Hereford. His parents, by hard work and thrift, were able to give him a public school education.

His Reminiscences.
He met Josephine O'Dare when she was a girl of 18, selling flags for the local hospital. Davis has been convicted three times, his last sentence being three years' penal servitude for larceny and forgery.

When he was released from prison in 1925 he wrote reminiscences in various newspapers for which he received £150.

When the gang that has now been broken up worked together in Mayfair, Davis passed as Captain Heller, Lord St. Heller and Captain Danvers, D.S.O. Then a scheme was devised for the systematic swindling of banks in and around London.

Letters containing cheques were stolen by Nonan, another member of the gang. His method was to place a sheet of paper beneath the door of an office, and when a letter had been dropped through to extract the sheet and a letter or two with it.

£3,500 in Three Months.
Then Davis brought his expert skill to work upon the cheques, and his penmanship was so clever that the most experienced bank cashiers were deceived. By this means the gang secured £3,500 within three months.

Scotland Yard's opinion of Davis can be realised from the significant fact that in criminal records he is classed as the "cleverest criminal of this type since the days of 'Jim the Penman'."

to testify that he had died of heart failure.

Galen Spills Debate.
Galen here interrupted the discussion rather dramatically. He had been listening and watching the company quietly, intensely interested but contributing nothing to the debates. At this juncture, however, he suddenly jumped up, pounded the table with his fist, and addressed Borodin directly. "I am aware, of course," said he, "that Comrade Petroff is devoted to the revolution and so forth. As a Communist he does more in the common cause than any of us, but I want to ask him something: Has he the sanction for the undertaking that he suggests of the Chinese Central Committee or of the Central Committee of the party in Moscow? I want also to ask Comrade Petroff whether or not he can guarantee that the seven persons on Chiang Kai-shek's staff will not be tortured and executed. I want Comrade Petroff to make sure of this, if he goes on with his plan, by sending the agents from his own staff who simply yawn and drink here in Hankow for lack of something to do, I am opposed, in fact, to the execution of his plan and I believe that the Comrades here will support me. Comrade Djougelli, I request that you translate what I have said to the Chinese Comrades."

Judgment Postponed.
Galen had no sooner finished than Petroff got up with a theatrical air, excused himself in an elaborate fashion, saying that he had some work to do, and left the meeting with Tsarkins. Galen's remarks were then translated and, as he had anticipated the meeting would be postponed, he considered later other ways and means of getting rid of Chiang Kai-shek. This was the end of the session, but I rode back to town in the same car with Galen and Djougelli and they discussed the conference so heatedly that my presence was ignored. They condemned Borodin in unmeasured terms, and Petroff also, agreeing that these men were wrecking the whole Soviet achievement in China and that they were responsible for all the quarrels amongst the Chinese generals who were essential to the revolution and the propagation of Communism.

This, so far as I know, was the end of all discussion of Chiang Kai-shek's assassination but Borodin's appeal for Chinese funds to buy the Chinese press in Shanghai bore fruit; for when I was in Shanghai in the latter part of April, Voloshin informed Li Ti San that he had got the funds to bribe the newspapers and magazines. He complained that it had been very expensive but said that the campaign was again anti-foreign rather than anti-Communist.

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"RAIN"

ITALY'S FASHION CRUSADE.

OUTWITTING THE CENSORS.

Rome.—Both Church and State in Italy encourage a vigorous campaign in their respective Press-organs against the modern fashion of short skirts and sleeveless blouses. Verona is at present leading the way; a committee has been formed to study the whole question, and they have issued a proclamation announcing their taste in dress: "We want the art of woman's attire to return to our own suggestive art which rendered 'cat-paws' even more beautiful in her purity, and gave sinuous grace to the women of the Risorgimento without diminishing their dignity."

But will these meritorious reflections guide the harassed dress-maker in Fascist Italy? An enterprising journalist of Verona has joined in the crusade and has received telegrams of encouragement and approval from Cardinal Gasparri and other prominent persons. The Minister of Industry and Commerce sees in the movement a possibility of saving the traditional correct Italian costume and of safeguarding national industry.

The intrepid journalist proposes "to inundate Italy with allegorical post-cards in order to bring the matter home to the fair sex. Among an endless variety there is one representing a woman strangling the viper of outrageous modern fashions; and another depicting an arch connecting the Cathedral of Milan with the Eiffel Tower, inspired by the motto: "We interrupt the current"—the committee of Verona cuts the arch in two. At present it is a one-sided movement, as the most enthusiastic crusaders are the bishops; but the resourceful journalist tactfully endeavours to attract the fashion cultists by insinuating promises: "The old prejudice that woman's one idea is to please man should be set aside," he says; "we will crown you, O Woman, but you must leave us the task of teaching you how to dress."

In the meantime, until Mussolini takes the matter of national dress in hand, fashions remain much as they were, and the strictest regulations passed in factories are evaded in a hundred amusing ways. The administration of a big hat factory in Piedmont decided not to employ any girl who wore indiscreetly short skirts. The factory girl arranged their skirts on elastic waist-bands and pulled them up or down according as they wished to be early Victorian or modern. When the order was issued to return to long skirts in another factory (Continued at foot of next column).

MIXED MARRIAGES IN INDIA.

RECOGNISING THE CLAIM OF CHILDREN.

Several hundred members of the missionary societies of the Church of England at Church House, listened to an appeal for recognition of the claims of children born of mixed marriages between Englishmen and Indians. It was made by Sir Anton Bortram, a former Chief Justice of Ceylon. He was speaking on the report of the Missionary Council of the Church Assembly. Sir Anton spoke of the problem presented by the Anglo-Indians whose numbers, he declared, were estimated at from 40,000 to 75,000. "Are these," he asked, "our people? Most assuredly they are, though we have not hitherto realised it. They are of mixed blood, but let it no longer be said that they are wholly, or even mainly, the off-spring of irregular unions."

"This is an illusion. Such unions have no doubt existed, but substantially they claim to be regarded as the offspring of mixed marriages in the days of the East India Company, when it was natural for Englishmen settled in India to contract such alliances. Let us remember that for generations past, the Anglo-Indians have been a Christian community with the domestic ideals of the British race and the Christian religion."

Need for Education.
"The British domiciled community and the Anglo-Indian exist side by side," he said. "They regard as two sections of a single domiciled community. In this matter they present a common problem."

"If we are to preserve our young British boys and girls as worthy members of the British race and Christian Church; if we are to put the Anglo-Indian community in a position to preserve their religious faith, and to play their part in the life of their country in the difficult times coming on, it is imperative that we should establish their educational system on a sound basis. If we do not do this, the deterioration of both these sections of the domiciled community is inevitable."

Two good-looking girls with bobbed hair arrayed themselves in large overalls, which swept the ground, and wore sleeves buttoned round their wrists. They caused some mirth among the hands that the administration gave orders to shorten their skirts.

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THE JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION,
Office of Traffic Bureau, Department of Railways, Tokyo.

...eign rather than and con-

"RAIN"

turn to long skirts in another
(Continued at foot of next col.)

the administration gave orders to shorten their skirts.

tory two good-looking girls with bobbed hair arrayed themselves in large overalls, which swept the ground, and wore sleeves buttoned round their wrists. They caused so much mirth among the hands that the administration gave orders to shorten their skirts.

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HONG KONG.

THE "LEUNG KWONG" DISASTER INQUIRY.

"MANSLAUGHTER" VERDICT AGAINST LOST
VESSEL'S PILOT.

MASTER SEVERELY CENSURED.

GRILLES CONTRIBUTED GREATLY TO THE
LOSS OF LIFE.

SUGGESTIONS FOR REGULATING PASSENGER SERVICE.

The Jury empanelled for the inquest on the victims of the *Leung Kwong* disaster have returned a verdict of manslaughter against the Chinese pilot of the ill-fated vessel. Their findings are set out at some length and contain sharp criticism of the general running of the vessel, of the master's conduct and of the owners' actions in placing an aged man of 78 in command.

The life saving appliances of the vessel were found to be inadequate and the grilles to have contributed greatly to the loss of life.

The Government Marine Surveyor's Department is held to have been understaffed and unable to cope with its work. The formation by the Government of a passenger depot and closer co-operation between Harbour and Police and Excise authorities are recommended.

The jury (consisting of Mr. F. E. Hall, foreman, Mr. W. Logan and Mr. J. E. Joseph) returned a verdict of manslaughter against the Chinese pilot of the *Leung Kwong* and he is to be arrested.

An Exhaustive Finding.

After a review of the evidence that has come before us, we find that F. E. A. Martin, and many others unknown, met their death through drowning as a result of the collision between the *S.L. Moonshine* and the *s.s. Leung Kwong*, which took place in the Capsicum Pass on the night of the May 9th, 1927, and whereby the latter vessel was sunk. We attribute the collision to the improper navigation of the *s.s. Leung Kwong*, which navigation, in our opinion as laymen, was faulty to the point of being grossly negligent. Our verdict is one of manslaughter against the Chinese Pilot whom we find, as a fact, to have been in sole charge of the ship's navigation at the material time.

"Very Badly Run."

Whether there were extenuating circumstances it is impossible for us to say, owing to the inadequate evidence, but the general impression with which we are left is that the *s.s. Leung Kwong* was very badly run.

In view of the heavy toll of lives resulting from the collision, we feel it incumbent on us to make the following comments, which we wish to have placed on record:—

The expert evidence advises us that a Master should be on the bridge while his vessel is passing through the narrow and dangerous waters of the Capsicum Pass and yet, on his own admission, the Master of the *s.s. Leung Kwong* handed over to the late Chief Officer before entering the Pass.

We do not consider that a man of the advanced age of the Master in question should be in command of a passenger vessel and responsible for the care of more than 500 lives. From his own evidence, it is apparent that he took so little interest in his job, that he had not troubled to acquaint himself with the Revised Piracy Regulations of 1924; in fact he admitted that he did not even know that any revision had been made till the advent of this inquiry.

Life-Saving Appliances Inadequate.
The life-saving appliances for this type of river steamer, as called for by the Hong Kong Passenger Certificate, appear to us to be totally inadequate. In this particular instance, the *s.s. Leung Kwong*, though certified to carry a total of 553 passengers and crew had, at the very outside, appliances for 100 persons.

Grilles Highly Dangerous To Life.

The expert evidence called stated most definitely that the custom of looking grilles over the hatchways leading from the steerage to the main deck, is a highly dangerous one and constitutes a grave menace to life in the event of accident. Seeing that all necessity for these grilles was obviated by the Revised Piracy Regulations of 1924, we fail entirely to understand why the Harbour authorities did not immediately take action and circulate orders of river steamers to the effect that the grilles in

question must be removed. There is no doubt in our minds but that, in this particular case, such a grille contributed very greatly to loss of life and that the life-saving appliances were useless to the passengers in the steerage who, caught like rats in a trap, were unable to get to them. The Government has been continually warned of the danger of these grilles, by persons competent to express an opinion on the subject, and we now strongly recommend that prompt steps be taken to correct this most serious omission.

Government Department Criticised.

It appears to us that the Government Marine Surveyor's Department is hopelessly understaffed and quite unable adequately to cope with the work that falls upon it. As errors and oversights in this direction may readily result in accidents, with the possibility of loss of life resulting, we feel that the earliest opportunity should be taken to remedy this shortage. There are obviously many other minor abuses of this river traffic that could well be corrected if the necessary staff were available.

Entirely Wrong.

The fact that there is no one who can definitely say how many passengers were on board the *s.s. Leung Kwong* when the casualty occurred, appears to us to be entirely wrong, and endeavours should be made to remedy such a state of affairs.

We personally visited one of the smaller river steamers trading under the Chinese flag, and found the conditions prevailing on board to be disgusting in the extreme.

Passenger Depot for Hong Kong.

In conclusion, we would recommend that the Government give further consideration to the suggestion of a passenger depot, as outlined on Page 25 of the Report of the *Swimming Piracy Commission*, dated March, 1927. It appears to us that such a depot would add very materially to the efficient and economical working of the department connected with the passenger traffic of Hong Kong i.e., Harbour, Police and Excise; it would likewise establish a degree of co-operation between the first two of these Departments which at present seems to be almost entirely lacking.

Coroner's Agreement.

The Coroner (Mr. R. E. Lindsell) said: "Gentlemen of the Jury—This inquest has been a long drawn out affair. This is due partly to the fact that the Coroner here has also to perform Magisterial duties which make it impossible for him to give his whole time to this job, even three or four days a week, and partly also to the extremely important issue that has been raised. I thank you for the time you have given and also for the trouble you have taken in this case."

"Your verdict and comments are entirely in agreement with my views, and your recommendations will be forwarded to the right quarters."

In view of the long time you have given to this case, I propose to write to the Chief Justice asking him to exempt you from jury service for five years.

A warrant will be duly issued for the arrest of the pilot of the *Leung Kwong*.

THE FOURTH JULY AT SHANGHAI.

AMERICANS CELEBRATE
THE DAY.

INCLEMENT WEATHER.

With quiet dignity and without any ostentatious display, the Shanghai Americans celebrated their Independence Day in the American Consulate courtyard. Following the entry of marines, sailors, American Company of the S.V.C., and an American troop, and the three bugle calls signalling the raising of the flag, the marine band played the National Anthem with inspiring enthusiasm.

Against the background of railings facing the river and between two immense National flags were the prominent speakers of the assembly, Consul-General Cunningham, Congressman Dyer, Commander Slayton of the U.S. Navy.

With a few introductory remarks from the Consul-General, Mr. E. S. Cunningham, Congressman Dyer made the opening national speech. He commented on the history and declaration of independence drawn up by Thomas Jefferson and now sealed and stowed away in the library of Congress. Further he wished to give testimony to the high character and ability of President Coolidge.

These people in China, he said, have one purpose and one desire, and that is to see our country in the right; our purpose is not to seek conquest of people or land, but to protect our nationals.

Commander C. C. Slayton of the American cruiser, *Richmond*, gave an outline of the flag and all that went with it. The Stars and Stripes were initially hoisted on the ship of *John Paul Jones*. In 1778 they were flying over General Washington's headquarters; in 1777 they were first adopted by the first continental congress. Herein there were thirteen stars, and thirteen stripes. A star was added for every State admitted to the union. During the Mexican war there were twenty-nine, the American war forty.

The flag has seen two-thirds of the world—turn republican and it is the oldest flag of any nation with the exception of Denmark. In consequence the history of the flag is interwoven with the history of the navy, and the first time it floated over a fortress in the world was in Tripoli in 1805. Perry planted it at the North Pole in 1905; and in 1917 it was flying to the wind over the Victory building in London in celebration of the Americans entering the war. It has always stood for right and justice, square dealing and honesty.

The Reception.

At 11.30, the popular American Consul-General and many happy compatriots exchanged the day's greeting at the Consulate. The army, navy, and Shanghai Defence Force were well represented, and the "At Home" again was a typical illustration of American conviviality.

Among the many guests were some prominent individuals, and as many British, French and other nationalities as Americans. Perhaps the most distinguished Britisher there was General Duncan, of the Shanghai Defence Force.

AMERICANS ENTERTAIN THROUGH.

Speech at the Club.

Following the Consulate was the reception at the American Club. Here was a throng which literally packed the halls to the door.

On the fifth floor, before an immense gathering, Consul-General E. S. Cunningham gave a remarkable speech on America's goodwill and individualism as a world power.

The latter part of his speech, however, concerned the heroic epic of the air, and the relevance Col. Lindbergh had to Columbus. The Consul-General then lifted his glass and drank the President's toast, and to everyone present.

With a touch of humour he commented on the 18th amendment: America's famous prohibition law, and how they should be excused at least once a year.

A free-lunch counter made a fine conclusion. America's day in truth.

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GOVERNMENT
REFORM IN
CANTON.VARIOUS COMMISSIONS
APPOINTED.RE-ORGANISATION AT
WHAMPOA.UNEASINESS REGARDING RED
MENACE.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Canton Authorities are busy reforming the machinery of Government in the hope that it will function more effectively. The Provincial Administration is to comprise a commission of 13 or more members, nine of whom will also preside over special departments. These nine departments are to be military, justice, industry, agriculture and labour, civil affairs, reconstruction, lands, finance, and education. To assist the provincial administrative council, there will also be in each district a local commission. The district magistrate will be chief executive and presiding officer of the district commission and council. The district council comprises the local commissioners of agriculture and labour, civil affairs, public roads, public lands, finance, and education.

How much truth there is in the report which comes from Shuiwan, that "Reds" from Hunan will invade the territory now controlled by the pro-Nanking faction has not yet been ascertained. There is no doubt that the Hankow group would like to secure Canton, and on several occasions the police have unearthed plots to undermine the influence of the present régime.

The Whampoa Military Academy will be re-organized in accordance with a Kuomintang resolution of June 7th and a commission, instead of a commandant, will be put over it.

The following of General Chiang Kai Shek in Canton, in order to put it on record that they oppose Hankow, on Saturday resolved to petition Nanking to declare war against Hankow. The formal petition will be drafted by Mr. Lin Wen Kai, acting Mayor of Canton, and Mr. Tseng Yen Po, acting Chief of the Political Department of the Kuomintang Army in Canton City.

Another means to get money just suggested in Canton is to ask every firm doing business under an assumed name to register. Most of the business in Canton is carried on under assumed names, and this registration, if carried into effect, will yield a considerable sum.

The s.s. *Lungshan* brought 40 passengers from Canton last night—20 European and 20 Chinese.

THE ANTI-JAPANESE
BOYCOTT.ALL QUIET OVER THE WEEK
END.CARGO FROM KOBE REFUSED
BY AMOY.

No "incident" seems to have occurred in Canton during the week end in connection with the anti-Japanese boycott. There is only one Japanese ship in Canton, the collier *Jugshan Maru* and it is stated that coolies are unloading the vessel. According to our Chinese correspondent there are no great stocks of fuel at Canton, and this commodity—even from a "tainted" source is too useful to send away.

The s.s. *Nam Sang* which arrived at Hong Kong from Kobe and Amoy states that she had to over-carry 800 tons of general cargo from the Japanese port which the coolies at Amoy refused to handle.

No goods were discharged at Amoy but the coolies were allowed by their leaders to shift cargo from between decks to the lower holds to make room for 500 deck passengers embarking for the Straits Settlement.

The over-carried cargo is being discharged at this port.

CORRESPONDENCE.

REDS AND ANTI-REDS IN
KWANGTUNG.[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Propagandist reports are being circulated throughout the Colony that General Chan Kwing Ming and General Ngai Pong Ping have been approached by the "Leftists" (Reds) of the Kuomintang in connection with their struggle against the "Rightists" (Anti-Reds).

This report is quite groundless, as General Chan Kwing Ming and General Ngai Pong Ping are well known to be confirmed Anti-Bolsheviks.

It is well known to foreigners and Chinese alike that General Chan Kwing Ming, leader of the Cantonese Army, conducted a campaign against the Russian Bolsheviks in Kwangtung Province some five years ago. Not only did General Chan Kwing Ming conduct this campaign against Bolshevism, but he strongly condemned and stoutly opposed Dr. Sun Yat Sen's pro-Russian policy and his secret alliance with the Bolshevik Soviet Government of Moscow, which accounted for the strained relations between these two men.

General Chan Kwing Ming was the first openly and publicly to expose the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen's secret alliance with the Russian Bolshevik Government, and photographic evidence of correspondence, etc., was published in the *Hong Kong Telegraph* and other newspapers of the time.

It will also be remembered that General Chan Kwing Ming and his Army managed to hold the East River District and continue the struggle against Dr. Sun Yat Sen and his Russian Bolshevik friends for some years, but was finally defeated by the Kwangai mercenaries, whom Dr. Sun Yat Sen invited to his assistance.

To-day, history in Kwangtung Province is being repeated, and for the peace and prosperity of this long suffering province and its peaceful and toiling millions, Generals Chan Kwing Ming and Ngai Pong Ping may yet be given an opportunity to complete their task of ousting the Russian Bolsheviks and their misguided tools, and thoroughly cleaning up the province of all its disorderly and lawless elements—Yours, etc.,

A CHINESE RESIDENT.

Y.M.C.A. AND N.A.A.F.I.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The interesting correspondence of the last few days regarding a certain cigarette that is not usually smoked by the men of His Majesty's Forces, has now entered into a stage of comparison between the N.A.A.F.I. and the Y.M.C.A. and it is thought that certain facts may be of interest to your readers.

We will first consider the case of the Y.M.C.A. This organization relies on a generous public for donations, and kindly help, which it uses in an admirable manner, adding to these donations the profits derived from its trading, but as suggested by your correspondent, "Unassisted," in his letter published on the 6th instant, neither the donors of money nor the gracious helpers have any knowledge as to how their gifts have assisted Y.M.C.A. funds.

I suggest, therefore, that the Y.M.C.A. may be regarded as receiving praise on behalf of the generous subscribers of money and free services.

The N.A.A.F.I. is a corporation with a different function to fulfil. It has no subscribers nor has it free labour. On the other hand, the fund for the sole benefit of the men of a regiment relies on the N.A.A.F.I. for its bank balance. Details of the balance sheet of last year are in the Regimental Institutes, so that all who buy may read, and these show that for one year the sum of more than half a million pounds was returned by the N.A.A.F.I. for the use of the forces, and for them alone. It will, therefore, be seen that the money spent in the Regimental Institutes is of direct benefit to the units, and while appreciating the free note paper provided by a generous British public in the Y.M.C.A., the members of His Majesty's Forces should remember that a purchase in his Regimental Institute helps his unit and his comrades, but that no return is received by the Regiment when he buys a packet of cigarettes elsewhere.—Yours faithfully,

FACTS.
July 9th, 1927.MURDER AND
ROBBERY.VICTIM A WELL-KNOWN
CHINESE LADY.GANG RAID ON KOWLOON
RESIDENCE.

A sensational robbery, accompanied by the murder of an aged Chinese lady, was committed by four armed desperadoes early on Saturday morning.

At about 3 a.m. four men, armed with daggers broke into the house at No. 3, Seymour Terrace, Kowloon. The occupant of the house was a wealthy old Chinese lady named Tang Tsang Si. It appeared that the robbers climbed a tree which overhangs a fence surrounding the rear of the house. From the top of the tree, they dropped into the back yard of the house. Access was gained by forcing the catch of a window.

Once inside the house, the thieves made for Mrs. Tang's room. The old lady pluckily attempted to grapple with the intruders, calling out her help at the same time. She was, of course, easily overpowered, her hands being tied with handkerchiefs, and a towel was used as a gag around her mouth and nose. Sleeping in the same room were a small boy and girl, both of whom were tied and gagged.

The robbers secured the key of Mrs. Tang's safe and rifled its contents. They made a rich haul of cash, jewellery and some valuable documents. The gang apparently made a hasty departure for they overlooked several valuable articles of jewellery and a large sum of money was found to have been left in the safe when it was examined by the Police. The total amount of the haul made by the robbers is not yet known, owing to the fact that Mrs. Tang was very secretive regarding the contents of the safe.

While the old lady was being overpowered her shouts for help were heard by two small boys in an adjoining room, but they were too scared to give the alarm. It was not until an hour later that other elderly occupants were awakened. They at once went into Mrs. Tang's room, and on removing the gag found that the old lady had died of suffocation.

A message was sent to the Police and Chief Detective Inspector Reynolds accompanied by Sub-Inspector Lane and a number of police officers proceeded to the house. No arrests have so far been made.

The deceased Mrs. Tang was very well-known and greatly respected in the Colony. She was 78 years of age.

BANK NOTES IN
CIRCULATION.

BANK RETURNS FOR JUNE.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hong Kong, during the month ended June 30th, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks are as under:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$15,740,478	\$5,800,000
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	49,312,766	34,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	1,736,743	590,000
Total	\$66,779,987	\$40,390,000
* In addition Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$1,272,000.		
† In addition Securities deposited with the Crown Agents and Straits Government valued at \$3,108,097.		
‡ In addition Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$130,000.		

The following statement of the securities lodged with the Crown Agents by the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, against their notes in circulation, is published for general information:—

Security.	Amount.	Market price.
5½% Treasury Bonds repayable @ 100 in 1930	\$130,000	102½-102

2ND PROMENADE CONCERT.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL
ENTERTAINMENT.LARGE ATTENDANCE AT
LEE GARDENS.

Many Europeans are seeing Lee Gardens for the first time, and are surprised to find what a delightful place it is. The Gardens, with their abundance of trees illuminated with a blaze of coloured electric lights lend themselves admirably to open-air entertainments, especially on these sticky, humid evenings, when the open air must have an advantage over any building, however good the show may be, and however many fans are installed.

Several hundred were present at Lee Gardens on Saturday night when the postponed second promenade concert by the military band, pipers, drummers and dancers of the 1st Battalion The Camerons was given. This was an increase of attendance on the opening concert, and the whole programme was thoroughly enjoyed.

Under the baton of Mr. Horace E. Dowell, L.R.A.M., the band opened the programme, with the ever popular "March of the Peers" from Sullivan's "Iolanthe."

This was followed up with selections from Puccini's opera "La Bohème."

Then came the popular pipe band, with its skirling pipes and stirring drums under Pipe-Major H. B. Eadie. They entered with a march and then went on to a reel. Their items were 1, "79th's Farewell to Gibraltar"; 2, "London's Woods and Braces"; 3, "De'il Among the Tailors" and 4, "Colonel Cruden."

Needless to say the selections of "Rose Marie" and "No. No Nanette" proved most popular and were received with very generous applause, encores being demanded. One of the encores was also the popular number, "Black-bird."

Two more classical numbers, namely the "Zampa" (Herold) overture and "Hungarian Rhapsody," No. 1 (Liszt) showed plenty of trained musical appreciation among the audience.

The pipers were again heard in "Sandy's Farewell to the Scots Guards" and in the slow march "Skye Boating Song."

Pipe-Major Eadie also gave Highland dancing and the "Argyle Broadsword" dance was carried out by Lance-Corporals G. Yates and W. Main, and Pipers J. Thomson and T. Davidson.

Later there was a foursome reel by the same dancers.

The remainder of the band contributions were: "Three Dances from Henry VIIIth," and a grand fantasia "The Battle of Waterloo."

The third promenade concert is to be given next Saturday evening at the Gardens, and if wet at the Lee Theatre.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

A first and final dividend is to be declared in the matter of Liu Man Po, of No. 20, Nam King Street, 1st floor, Yau-mat, clerk, who was adjudicated bankrupt on March 9th.

A first and final dividend is to be declared in the matter of Ng Sze Tsang, of No. 115, Connaught Road Central, 2nd floor, adjudicated bankrupt on September 18th, 1926.

A first and final dividend is to be declared in the matter of the Tai Lee Chan firm, of No. 119, Jervois Street, adjudicated bankrupt on October 30th, 1926.

In the matter of the Tai Fung firm, No. 13, Wing On Street, and Ying Kee Company, of No. 2, Wing On Street, a first and final of 8.50 per cent. has been declared. A first and final dividend of 8.14 per cent. has been declared in the matter of the Wong Kam Cheong firm, of No. 20, Wing On Street, Ploce Goods Dealers.

"HE'S A PRINCE" AT
THE QUEEN'S.

A CHANCE MISSED.

THE WEEK'S PROGRAMMES.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

"He's a Prince" is light comedy, yet though it may drive the blues away for an hour, it is not we think a production of much merit. It might have made an excellent film if a good comedian had taken the leading rôle and directed it. There is much that is human and much that is genuinely comic in the story, but unfortunately Raymond Griffiths has turned it into "knock-about" farce. It deals with the hectic existence of a modern prince who is hurried from christening a ship, to lay a foundation stone and then to inspect a new fire engine. Finally he engineers a revolution in order to be free of the cares of state.

It may be that America expresses her jealousy of the possession of a Royal family by this somewhat crude method of making the prince a clown. This may go down in America, but there is in England still a feeling, which makes it somewhat distasteful. We can imagine, however, Chaplin, as he has shown himself of late, Buster Keaton or "The Kid" making with only slight alterations a picture which would have expressed both the pathos and the humour of the story.

You will laugh if you go to see "He's a Prince" at the Queen's to-morrow, because there is something laughable in the spectacle of a man slipping on a banana skin, but you will not, we think, be moved as you were by "The Gold Rush" or charmed as you were by "Long Live the King" or "Beverly of Granstead."

THE WEEK'S PROGRAMMES.

Queen's.
To-day: "He's a Prince." Tuesday and Wednesday: "In the name of Love," the film adaption of Bulwer Lytton's "Lady of Lyons." Ricardo Cortez, Greta Nissen and Wallace Beery are among the stars. Thursday to Saturday: "So this is Paris," a French farce made for Warner Bros by Ernest Lubitsch, the clever director of "The Circle" and "Lady Windermere's Fan." Monte Blue and Patay Ruth Miller play the leading parts, in a delicate and human comedy.

World.
To-day: "Happiness," Laurette Taylor plays a little shop assistant who is adopted by a wealthy widow, and finds some difficulty in adapting herself to the new life. Her hero is Pat O'Malley whom you will remember as the Drummer in "Pretty Ladies." Tuesday and Wednesday: Buster Keaton in "Our Hospitality" with his wife Natchie Talmadge, Baby Buster and Keaton, senior. Thursday to Saturday: "East Lynne."

Star.
To-day: "The Night Life of New York" with Rod La Rocque and Dorothy Gish. Tuesday and Wednesday: "The Making of O'Malley" with Milton Sills, Dorothy MacKall; the love story of a New York Police v. a Society girl. Thursday to Saturday: "The Sensation Seekers." Directed by the screen's only woman director Lois Weber, who claims to give the real story of the modern girl. The heroine is played by Bellie Dove.

RIVER LEVELS.

KWANGTUNG CONSERVANCY
BULLETIN.

West River at Shuihing: July 8th, 21st. Sins.: July 9th, rising; highest level on record 41 feet; lowest on record 6in.

North River at Teingyuen: July 8th, 21st. Sins.: July 9th, rising; highest level on record 28ft 7ins.; lowest 6in.

North River at Samshui: July 8th, 13th. Sins.: July 9th, rising; highest level on record 37ft 3ins.; lowest 6ft.

East River at Shiklung: July 8th, 5th. Sins.: July 9th, 21st. Sins.: rising; highest 15ft. Sins.; lowest 2ft.



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INTIMATIONS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., 25th FLOOR, HONG KONG, on MONDAY, the 25th JULY, 1927, at 11.00 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th JULY to 27th AUGUST, 1927, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON &
CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 24th June, 1927. [5072]

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 5/NS 2895 dated Hong Kong, 14th October, 1913, for 5 Shares numbered 14623/14627, inclusive, and Certificate No. 5/NS 2896 dated Hong Kong 14th October, 1913, for 5 Shares numbered 62432 and 33738/33739, inclusive, all registered in the Name of LI SING KONG, have been LOST or STOLEN, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 25th JULY, 1927, New Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificates Nos. 5/NS 2895 and 5/NS 2896 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. O. HYNES,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 24th June, 1927. [5086]

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

No. 27, PEAK, LOGARD ROAD.

EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE, with Central Heating, Five Bedrooms, Four Bathrooms, Three Living Rooms, Modern Sanitation, Glass Tennis Court and Garden—Possession MAY 1st.—Apply: LINSTED & DAVIS, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [4776]

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON LEASE.

UNFURNISHED or Partly Furnished Five Roomed HOUSE on PEAK at MAGAZINE GAP, close to MOTOR ROAD, from 1st NOVEMBER. Apply: A. S. MACKICHAN, Messrs LEIGH & ORANGE, P & O Building. [5099]

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET on 3RD FLOOR, 1A, CHATER ROAD. Moderate Rental. Apply—P. O. Box No. 611. [5108]

TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR, Three Roomed FLAT in PRAT BUILDINGS, with Flush and Sanitary Conveniences. Apply to: SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION. [5061]

TO LET—No. 1, KELLET HOUSE, THE PEAK, Four Rooms, Flush System, Separate Kitchen, Servants' Quarters. All Modern Conveniences. Apply Messrs. DEACONS, PRINCE'S BUILDING. [257]

FOR SALE—Genuine Sizaire de Luxe 5 Seater Touring CAB in Exceptional Condition throughout. Apply Box No. 5105, care of the Hong Kong Daily Press. [5105]

FURNISHED House and Flats near Beach and omnibus, occasional tennis, Garage, moderate rent, Single furnished rooms, with board, from \$140 up. SMALL INVESTORS. Tel. C. 4630.

SHOP TO LET

88, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON.

OFFICES TO LET

STEPHENS' BUILDING, 67/69, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

AND PRINCE'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD.

APPLY S. J. DAVID & CO.

PRINCE'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD. [51]

INTIMATIONS.

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Distinction

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NESTOR GIANACIS, LTD.
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SETOS AMBER in boxes of 20's

SETOS AMBER do. 100's

QUEEN ... do. 20's

QUEEN ... do. 100's

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HONG KONG.

Hong Kong Office: 1A, Chater Rd.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane,
Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JULY 11th, 1927.

A POLICY FOR HONG KONG'S HARBOUR.

THE grave findings of the Jury in the inquest on the victims of the *Leung Kwong Moonshine* collision are a stern reminder to the Colony of Hong Kong that in the harbour and its shipping we have not only an asset but a responsibility. This seems to have been inadequately realised by all concerned, and it is most sincerely to be hoped that a far-reaching policy of reform will now be inaugurated. There is more than enough to be done, when the results of this and previous enquiries are considered. Getting back to first principles, the organisation of local shipping is weakened by the fact that in so many second-class steamers European officers are employed as mere figure heads, simply in order to fulfil legal requirements, and are not expected nor desired to exercise active control of those under their command. To quote Commander MAXWELL SCOTT, R.N., formerly S.N.O. West River Patrols, "The comprador have a great deal too much control over matters which should be in the captains' hands, and the captains' tenure of their appointments on the second class steamers is far too precarious to expect a really efficient and suitable officer to accept command of such steamers." (Appendix to "Minority" Report, December, 1924).

Life saving appliances on the *Leung Kwong* are characterised by the Coroner's Jury as "totally inadequate," and the Harbour

Master, in his evidence at an earlier stage, said that if the Hong Kong Government were to insist on full Board of Trade requirements in this respect, local steamers would be carrying about 25 per cent., or possibly only 10 per cent., of the passengers that they are carrying now. The Jury point out that no one knows how many passengers go on board vessels on certain regular passenger runs. Fares are not collected until after the steamer has left the wharf and it may then be found that serious overloading has occurred. The only—or at any rate the principal—check exercised by the Harbour Office does not operate until some days after the event. A return of passengers finds its way eventually from the Shipping Company to the Harbour Office, and it may then be discovered that excess numbers have been carried and proceedings would follow. The position, be it noted, is that the Shipping Company is its own accuser, which is putting rather a severe strain on human nature when it comes to making out the return.

The Government Marine Surveyors' Department, the Jury state, is hopelessly understaffed. The *Shipping Piracy Commission* also came to this conclusion. Conditions in this important shipping centre are such that the Coroner's Jury had only to go on board a casually selected "smaller river steamer" to find conditions "disgusting in the extreme."

In their observations on the locked grille over the hatchway leading from the steerage to the main deck, the Jury call attention to a most regrettable omission or oversight. The Piracy Prevention Regulations were revised in 1924, and it appears that Clause 39 of the Section dealing with ships exceeding 60 tons—as it appeared in the Regulations of 1914—was then omitted. The Clause provided that

While a ship is in a danger zone all passengers other than first-class passengers shall be kept in a space or spaces isolated from the rest of the ship, and from the crew, by means of *metal grille doors which shall be kept locked (or latched)* unless opened by the orders of the master or for the collection of tickets or fares.

While other grilles were retained, this particular clause was deleted from the 1924 Regulations, and it was pointed out by the Coroner that the owners of many vessels, including the *Leung Kwong*, were never warned that the law in this respect had been altered and that such grille should not be kept locked at sea. Technically, no doubt, as everyone is supposed to know the law—no duty lay upon the Authorities to point this out, but it is a little too much to expect people on receipt of regulations in 1924 to turn up the *Government Gazette* for a date in 1914 and compare the terminology of two long and intricate documents line by line. The Jury recommend that owners should be circumscribed on the subject immediately, and this will doubtless be done—three years too late.

It is impossible to do more on the present occasion than indicate briefly some of the defects in the harbour and shipping organisation of Hong Kong which should be remedied. Apart from the evils to which attention has been directed by the Coroner's inquest just concluded, there are many important administrative, scientific and legal problems connected with the harbour which call for continuous treatment. The Jury make one suggestion—that the passenger depot scheme associated with the name of Mr. R. SUTHERLAND be proceeded with in the hope that it will promote efficiency and co-operation between the Harbour authorities, the Police, and the Excise. Co-operation between the first two departments named, they remark "seems to be almost entirely lacking." The passenger depot scheme, if adopted, will take some years to bring into operation and will, even

then, be only a single—though important—contribution to the many-sided problems before us. We need before all else the means to organise a general attack upon harbour problems as a whole. Not, by any means, a Government appointed committee or commission, meeting at such intervals as may be convenient to members who have other work to do, and hearing evidence which—in view of the magnitude of the subject—might take two years to collect, and then only give voluminous details of defects already familiar in their broad outline. Such a plan would only result in further postponement of reform. It is practically certain that such a Commission, if appointed, would announce, in effect, this conclusion: "You have such an immense problem to tackle that you must drop your 'one-man show,' and 'bottleneck methods' and adopt the policy of every other large port: constitute a broadly representative Harbour Board, with sub-committees specialising on the several aspects of the work, so that reform and improved administration may proceed simultaneously in every department, and order be gradually evolved out of chaos." Let an intelligent organisation—a General Staff—be formed, and passengers' safety and protection, with many other good things, will be added unto us. A great port, like any other commercial enterprise, cannot stand still while academic committees hold inquiries into what is wrong. Reform must go hand in hand with daily routine. In the course of modernising the port, some unpleasant medicine will have to be swallowed by shipping interests and it is sound policy to let them assist in compounding the draught.

A Chinese woman has been admitted to the Alice Memorial Hospital suffering from injuries inflicted by a cow which she was milking.

The rainfall for the 24 hours ended at 10 a.m. on Saturday was 0.10 inch. The total since January 1st is 59.50 inches, against an average of 52.57 inches.

Among the passengers leaving on the *Kaimo* on Saturday were Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Mathias, Surgeon-Lieut. R. M. Drennan, R.N., and Surgeon-Lieut. C. G. Rippen.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending July 18th amounted to 100,110 tons, and the sales during the period to 80,934 tons.

In the course of a quarrel between two Chinese women in First Street, one pushed the other into a vat of boiling water. The sufferer is now in the Government Civil Hospital.

It is notified in the *Government Gazette* that Captain C. H. Steele, M.C., A.D.C., has been granted leave of absence in the United Kingdom from July 23rd to September 30th.

Says the *North-China Daily News* of July 4th:—We understand that on Saturday the officials of the Provisional Court forwarded to the Crown Advocate and the Commissioner of Police the documents in the case which was reported in our issue of Saturday.

The marriage will take place at Hong Kong in October of Robert Keith Valentine of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., son of Mr. James Valentine, late of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Shanghai, and Aimee Talbot Haslett, only daughter of Mr. Frederick Haslett of "Castlebar," Reigate, Surrey.

The public match at the Repulse Bay bathing beach was officially opened for the use of the general public yesterday. A fee of 20 cents per person will be charged, and the *Government Gazette* states that the cubicles will accommodate two persons but the sole use can be obtained upon payment of 40 cents.

On Friday one British case of enteric and one Chinese case of cerebro-spinal fever were reported.

H.E. the Governor has re-appointed Mr. A. E. Arculli to be a member of the Board of Education for a further period of two years, with effect from July 8th.

The band of the Queen's Royal Regiment are to play at St. John's Cathedral next Sunday evening for about twenty minutes prior to the commencement of Evensong.

Thursday, July 14th, is the French national fête day. The French Consul will be "at home" to all French residents and other official guests at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The steersman of a trading junk accidentally fell overboard and was drowned a few days ago, when the junk was in a strong sea off Sham-shipo. His body has since been picked up, and sent to the Kowloon Mortuary.

The Wilbur Players drew very large houses at the Star Theatre on Saturday and last night, and "The Whole Town's Talking" went down extremely well. Tonight the Wilbur Players open with "Rain," which will be given again to-morrow evening. On Wednesday evening they bring their tour to a close, with "The High Cost of Living." They leave on Thursday for Singapore.

An Indian guard has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a severe cut over his left eye, caused by one of several stones thrown by a mob of Chinese at the polo ground, Causeway Bay. The Indian guard saw a number of Chinese assaulting another Indian, and on going to the man's assistance was in his turn mobbed.

The return of samples examined under "The Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896," for the quarter ended June 30th, shows that 164 samples were taken, of which number only five samples were found adulterated. Out of six samples of butter, one was adulterated, and of 40 samples of fresh milk there were four containing adulteration.

At a meeting of leading Chinese supporters of the Tung Wah Hospital last Saturday, it was decided, to appoint a special committee to supervise the construction of the East End Branch Hospital at Soekunpo. This special committee will also take over the responsibility of raising funds to build and endow the branch. Among the proposals for raising funds are a bazaar and an issue of premium tickets.

A party of 27 Canton newspapermen, at the invitation of the British Section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, paid a visit to Hong Kong yesterday and Saturday. While here, the party was entertained on Saturday to tiffin in the King Edward and Hong Kong Hotels and to dinner at Peach Garden, West Point, the Railway Management, the Hong Kong Chinese Press Association, and Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company acting as hosts. The party spent Sunday morning visiting Castle Peak and other places of interest returning to Canton in the afternoon.

HANGING ON CLOTH ROPE.

PEDESTRIAN'S TIMELY ACT.

A middle-aged Chinese named Au Sun, of Wu Sung Street, was found early yesterday morning hanging by a cloth rope tied to the end of a bamboo pole in a goat-house attached near Whitefield Camp Barracks, Kowloon.

A passer-by saw the man and cut him down in time to save his life. He was handed over to the police and later sent to the Government Civil Hospital.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks issued by the Royal Observatory at 6.15 p.m. stated:—

Pressure is highest in the Pacific and to the east of Japan and relatively low over China generally. Local forecast:—South winds, moderate, fair generally.

LOCAL WEDDING.

PRETTY CHINESE MARRIAGE.

MR. A. W. HOH—MISS S. P. CHONG.

The wedding took place at the Church of Christ in China, Bonham Road, on Saturday between Mr. Andrew W. Hoh, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hoh, of Hong Kong, and Miss Sara P. Chong, third daughter of the late Mr. Peter Chong, and Mrs. Peter Chong, of Sydney.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. James Chong, was attired in a gown of French ivory georgette, trimmed with beads and sequins, and wore a veil of Brussels lace, which was lent by her sister, Mrs. Lee, of Sydney. The bride also carried a sheath of white lilies.

She was attended by Miss Ivy Chong (sister) and Miss Esther Hoh (sister of the bridegroom), who wore dresses of apricot satin, with an overdress of French silk lace. They carried bouquets of sheaths of pink roses.

Also in attendance on the bride was Miss Gloria Joyce Yee, as train-bearer, and Miss Verna Merle Chong, and Miss Dolly Hoh (latter being sister of the bridegroom), as flower girls. All three were dressed in georgette frocks of pink, apricot and blue, daintily trimmed with lace and posies. They carried flower baskets of pink rose-buds.

The Rev. Cheung officiated. Mr. Peter To was "best man," and Mr. Theodore Chau was groomsmen.

Following the Church ceremony, a reception was held at the Tai Sam Yuen Restaurant.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

NEARLY 900 MILLIONS INCREASE.

RESERVOIRS WELL FILLED.

The water return for June shows that there are big stocks in the Hong Kong reservoirs, there being nearly nine hundred million gallons increase, due to the abnormally heavy rains, on the quantity stored in the reservoirs at the same period last year.

The return up to July 1st shows that in storage in Hong Kong reservoirs was 2,061.05 million gallons, as compared with 1,172.20 million gallons on the same date in 1926.

The consumption has increased this year, being 303.33 million gallons. The estimated population was 412,780 this year, and 402,400 last year. The consumption per head per day was 24.4 gallons, compared with 21.2 gallons in June, 1926.

There was a constant supply in all Rider Main Districts during June of this year and last year.

At Kowloon.

At Kowloon, there was in storage on July 4th 95 million gallons, compared with 338.38 million gallons last year.

The consumption was 97.93 million gallons, compared with 72.08 million gallons. The estimated population was 160,860, compared with 155,620 last year and the consumption per head per day was 20.3 gallons, compared with 15.4 gallons in June, 1926.

There was a full supply in all districts during June this year and last.

The Government Analyst's report shows that the quality of the water is satisfactory.

The total rainfall to June 30th this year was 53.45 inches, compared with 38.99 inches in 1926.

YOUNG SOLDIER

DROWNED.

CAUGHT IN ANCHOR CHAINS.

A young soldier named Pte. Maurice Prince (23) of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, was drowned at Tai Wan bathing beach yesterday.

Prince, who was a weak swimmer, was bathing with other men at the beach at about 4.30 in the afternoon. He swam out of his depth, became entangled in the chains that were anchoring a small raft, and was drowned before his plight was noticed by other bathers.

The body was taken to Kowloon Mortuary.

SANITARY BOARD.

QUESTIONS BY MR. J. P. BRAGA TO-MORROW.

PRAYA NIGHT NUISANCE.

At to-morrow afternoon's meeting of the Sanitary Board, Mr. J. P. Braga, pursuant to notice, will ask:

"Will the President be good enough to cause inquiries to be made into the existence of an alleged nuisance complained of in an anonymous letter signed 'Lavender' appearing in the *South China Morning Post* of the 8th July? Will steps be taken to remove or, at any rate, abate such nuisance?"

[The letter in question appearing in our morning contemporary's columns, refers to an alleged nuisance at night on the Praya by the *Sze Yap*, Kongmoon steamer, when from about 1 a.m. to 5 a.m. night soil coolies empty their buckets into the junk, with the result that an almost unbearable stench arises to the considerable annoyance of those who have to sleep in ship's cabins, and consequently have to shut doors and windows in order that they may sleep, and which is not very pleasant in this hot weather. It is suggested by the writer of the letter, who states that he has previously approached the Sanitary Board Secretary, who promised to speak to the contractor about the matter, that the junk be moved to the western side of the next wharf, which is used by the Mongkok ferry, but the wharf is empty from mid-night to about 6 a.m.]

The only other item of public interest on the agenda for to-morrow's meeting is a letter from the Dairy Farm Company relative to the water filtration in the Dairy Farm at Pokfulam.

LOCAL TRADE CONDITIONS.

CONSIDERED BY CHINESE BUSINESS ORGANISATION.

TAXATION IN KWANGTUNG BLAMED.

The Twenty-four Commercial Guilds of Hong Kong, of which Mr. Ho Kwong is president, met yesterday afternoon at its headquarters to discuss the present business slump and recommend remedies. Quite an interesting discussion took place. Besides Mr. Ho Kwong, a number of well-known Chinese merchants were present.

Mr. To Sze Chuen, the vice-president, voiced the belief that the present business slump has been caused by labour agitation, which has forced great increases of wages without anything like a corresponding increase in profits.

Mr. Ho Yu blamed the unsettled conditions in the neighbouring territory, where the people had to bear a monthly burden of tens of millions of dollars to subsidize the military forces. The heavy taxation was the cause of the lack of trade. Mr. Ho Yu also criticized certain merchants who were too proud to consider the interest of those in business on a small scale. He pleaded for an early unification of China by a common effort on the part of the merchant class. It was quite time to stop those who by preaching the "Three People's Doctrines," were merely filling their own rice bowls.

Following Mr. Ho Yu, other merchants spoke, in the same strain, several condemning the over-speculations of the last few years in real estate.

The plea for united action by the merchants was repeated, and the action of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in appointing a special committee to look into the present conditions of trade in Hong Kong was approved.

Mr. Ho Yu also suggested co-operation with the Hong Kong Government and the appointment of a special commission to study local trade conditions and recommend measures for improvement.

MARSHAL FENG'S TROOPS ENTERING SHANTUNG VIA YELLOW RIVER.

TURNCOAT NORTHERN GENERAL FLEES. LEAVES HIS TROOPS UNDIRECTED.

RECEIVES WARNING FROM THE JAPANESE.

PEKING POLICE ROUND-UP KUOMINTANG SUPPORTERS.

Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang, who appeared to be more engrossed upon rushing his troops into Hupoh to rout out the "Reds" seems now to have been more busily engaged in diverting his main troops across the Yellow River so as to take part in the Shantung campaign.

The latest traitor to the North, General Chen Yi Yen, has fled, leaving his troops to forage for themselves. It appears that the turncoat found the proximity of the Japanese troops and their attitude a little too much for his nerves.

Peking Police appear to have had one of their periodical rounds-up of Kuomintang supporters; and this notwithstanding the so-called "amnesty" that was recently mentioned as having been issued in the capital. "Plain-clothed" soldiers and many others were arrested, and a Court Martial is now in progress.

YANGTZE PORTS.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

HANKOW, July 9th.

Tang Seng Chi has returned from Changsha, outwardly an anti-Communist.

The movement of troops down river has commenced, but their destination is at present uncertain.

KIUKIANG, July 9th.

A small number of troops has arrived from up-river.

Percy (?) Chen has gone to Kuling. [Probably "Eugene."]

NANKING, July 9th.

Troops of the 1st Army have commenced to arrive, apparently via Chinkiang.

Nothing to record in Shanghai area.

Other Yangtze ports also have nothing to record.

TWO CIRCULAR TELEGRAMS.

[Wah Tsz Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, July 10th.

Two circular telegrams were drafted, one being to support the Feng-Chiang alliance and the other to announce that the name of Mr. Wang Ching Wei be struck off the Kuomintang membership by order of the Central Kuomintang.

In view of the fact that Tsingtao is being seriously threatened by the Southerners with the prospect that the latter will sooner or later dominate the whole province, Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang has decided to lead his main forces across the Yellow River from the Honan section. His vanguards have crossed the river advancing towards the North, and the whole army is expected to advance northwards before the 15th inst.

Marshal Feng is establishing his military headquarters at Kaifeng-fu. After severing relations with the Hankow Government, Feng put the political machinery of Honan under a complete change.

According to a telegraphic report made by Lin Hin Chu, the Governor of Shantung, to Peking, General Chen Yi Yen, the Northern defector, has fled to Yichiu, on the South coast of Shantung. His troops at Kiachow have been taken over by Sun Chuen Feng.

The reason why General Chen Yi Yen suddenly fled and left his troops undirected, is explained as being due to the fact that the Japanese troops had taken over across his way so that he was unable to march upon Tsingtao; also that his rear would be attacked by Shantung troops from Tainan, if he did not give up.

The alleged interference of Japanese troops is justified by the fact that on learning that the troops under the Northern defector, Chen Yi Yen and those belonging to the Tsingtao Defence Commission, of the "Northern ring" had come to grips, the Japanese military authorities despatched a large number of Japanese troops to take over the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway into their control and, at the same time, gave warning to General Chen Yi Yen that unless he withdrew 70 miles from the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway, the Japanese authorities would take drastic measures to deal with the critical situation in Shantung.

The Peking police have arrested fully 200 Kuomintang members, including a number of so-called "plain-clothed" soldiers.

A court-martial has been set up by the Ankuochun authorities to try them. The first session of the court was held on the 8th inst., and it was discovered that fully 2,000 men are involved.

MARSHAL CHIANG.

[Wah Tsz Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, July 10th. Yesterday was the first anniversary of Marshal Chiang Kai Shek's assumption of office as Commander-in-Chief of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Army. A celebration meeting was held in Nanking, at which about 100,000 people attended.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS AT TSINGTAO.

SURPRISE REPORTS.

ONLY JAPANESE MARINES LANDED.

SHANGHAI, June 8th. Hitherto there is no confirmation of the Japanese semi-official message broadcasted throughout the Far East, announcing the landing of American Marines at Tsingtao. The United States Legation and military and naval authorities have no knowledge of this.

A Tokyo report states that the British are sending a contingent from Shanghai also cannot be confirmed, authoritative sources denying it.

A Tokyo message to-day states that the War Office announces it has again decided to despatch a force of 2,000 men, including a small detachment of artillery, from Dairen to Tsingtao, also 100 military railwaymen and telegraphists from Japan.

Warships at Tsingtao.

Fifteen Americans, seven Japanese, seven Chinese, and two Italian warships are at present at Tsingtao, as well as H.M.S. Despatch.

Americans Mystified.

PEKING, July 8th. American Legation officials are mystified by the Tokyo reports that a big American force has been landed at Tsingtao, and point out that the American naval forces at present there are two divisions of submarines, accompanied by the destroyers *Conqueror* and *Beaver*, and the destroyer *Liberty*, and these are insufficient to furnish a landing force of the size indicated.

A naval party did go ashore, but it is believed only as a consular guard.

Japanese at Tsinan.

Five trainloads of Japanese troops arrived at Tsinanfu on Thursday evening.

U.S. Consul at Tsingtao Reports.

PEKING, July 9th. The American Consul at Tsingtao telegraphs to the Legation here that the only Marines landed there were 750 Japanese, who are entrenched on the hill side dominating Japanese property.

A Japanese cruiser, with 450 men, is expected.

The British cruiser *Despatch* arrived at Tsingtao on Thursday and is under orders to remain till further notice.

Situation is quiet.

Admiral Williams at Tientsin.

TIENTSIN, July 9th. Admiral Williams has arrived aboard the U.S.S. *General Alava*.

Authoritative circles emphatically deny an American landing at Tsingtao; moreover, Admiral Williams has not received information indicating that a landing was contemplated.

JAPANESE BLUEJACKETS ON SHORE DUTY.

ALL THE FOREIGN SHOPS CLOSED.

TOKYO, July 9th. The Navy office states that 900 bluejackets landed at Tsingtao yesterday for the purpose of guard duty until the arrival of the troops from Dairen on Monday.

The bluejackets will probably be withdrawn thereafter.

The Foreign Office says that the Shantung situation is apparently serious.

All foreign shops in Tsingtao are closed.

No heavy fighting has been reported up to the present but communications are disturbed.

COOLIES FOR THE NEW HEBRIDES.

ARE THEY BEING KIDNAPPED?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOWNVILLE, July 10th.

The Customs collector, on behalf of the Federal Government, is investigating allegations that between four and five hundred coolies, aboard the steamer *Haiman*, at present here, have been kidnapped from Annam and are being forcibly taken to the New Hebrides.

THE SOUTHERNERS AT HAICHOW.

VIVID CONTRAST TO NORTHERN RULE.

MISSION PROPERTY LOOTED.

TSINGTAO, June 29th.

The evil of silence that has hung over the Haichow district for the last three weeks was lifted last night by the arrival of a letter dated June 14th, which was forwarded to this place by Dr. L. S. Morgan who received it just as he embarked at Shanghai for America. The author of the letter had only time to give the barest outline of the events of the first week in June, full particulars of which will doubtless follow in a few days.

As already learned, Sun Chuan Fang's men retired to Haichow on June 6th and 7th. They were closely followed by the Southerners, and a battle began at 4 p.m. on the 7th. This battle, or at least part of it was fought round about the west state of Haichow City, where practically all the large properties of the Southern Presbyterian Mission are located. It raged till midnight when Sun's men surrendered, according to our informant. This contingent was, however, only a small part of Sun's forces which retreated northward and have been filtering into Tsingtao for three weeks.

Only the Hospital Saved.

The letter goes on: "I speak with pain that all the mission properties were looted and destroyed by the inhabitants of Haichow on June 9th (Thursday) except the hospital."

Attention is called to the fact that for all these years that we have been under the control of the Southerners who are spoken of as robbers and murderers, not one hair of our heads has been injured, not one brick or plank of mission property destroyed. On the third day after the arrival of the Southerners, all is lost. Comment is superfluous.

For one thing our hearts are greatly cheered. No lives of Christians or employees of the mission have been lost. The hospital force met its task heroically, though over-crowded with wounded and sick soldiers besides several hundred others who have quartered themselves there. Their supply of medicines and surgical supplies is nearly exhausted, their funds used up by the unprecedented demands upon them. When they are compelled to cease functioning they will doubtless be rewarded with a general looting.

A brief estimate of the value of the properties lost runs to well over \$100,000. There were six foreign residences, several being new, formerly occupied by Messrs. Grafton, Rice, Morgan, Vinson, McLaughlin and Currie. The latest buildings of the Boys' School had been finished just a year and the Woman's Bible School even more recently than that. A large property, formerly an official's residence, had been bought and converted into a Girls' School, and besides there were numerous secondary buildings, such as chapels and residences of assistants.

Almost to a day, a year before, the Presbyterian North Kiangsu Mission met at Haichow in the new Boys' School building. The gentry and military and civil officials asked for the privilege of entertaining the mission as a mark of appreciation of its members who lived at Haichow. It was an occasion of unprecedented hospitality, and a profound impression was made upon the mission of the cordial relations between the responsible Chinese and their resident members.

Into this Eden of peace and happy understanding came the Southern forces of discord and disruption, and the rubble is turned loose to wreak its loot-craving will.

Fine Work of Old-Time Obedience.

This narrative cannot be closed without some mention of the loyalty of these old-time Chinese who themselves had suffered the same distresses at the hands of the Southerners. Even as Shobi and Machir and that grand old Gileadite Barzillai "brought beds and basins and earthen vessels and wheat and barley and flour and parched corn and beans and lentils and parched pulse and honey and butter and sheep and cheese" for King David, so did these old-timers, out of their impoverishment, send to the hospital coal and rice and bread for the relief of the suffering.

The day is not yet lost.—North China Daily News.

VANCOUVER BLOCK OF FLATS ABLAZE.

NINE PERSONS PERISH.

SEQUEL TO DROPPED LIGHTED MATCH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VANCOUVER, July 10th.

Believed to have been caused by a lighted match dropped on inflammable material, fire broke out in a large block of flats.

At least nine persons, including children, perished.

A house-painter, who gave the alarm, has been arrested on a charge of manslaughter.

He was released on bail of G.\$5,000.

FRANCE'S ELECTORAL REFORM.

"ONE DEPUTY FOR EACH CONSTITUENCY."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, July 10th.

The Chamber of Deputies, by 335 votes to 150, passed the first article of the Electoral Reform Bill providing one deputy for each constituency.

U.S. WAR SECRETARY.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, July 10th.

The War Secretary sailed in the *Olympic* on a two months' vacation to join his family in the South of France.

BRITAIN AND THE ARGENTINE.

A CORDIAL MESSAGE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSIA, July 8th.

Answering a message sent by Sir Austen Chamberlain on the occasion of the formal elevation of the British Legation in Buenos Aires to the rank of an Embassy, Senor Gallardo, the Argentine Foreign Minister, has telegraphed a cordial message, stating that this action by the British Government, "has been highly appreciated, in all its importance and significance, by the Government and people of the Argentine Republic, and constitutes an augury for the maintenance and strengthening of the excellent relations which have happily united us with Great Britain, since the commencement of our independent life, your country having contributed very largely to our material development. The lofty examples of British institutions has afforded an inspiration to our political organisation, and it fills us with satisfaction to have evidence that your powerful empire accords us its cordial friendship, of which she has just given fresh and eloquent proof."

H.R.H. IN PARIS.

HAVING A BUSY TIME.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSIA, July 8th.

The Prince of Wales had an enthusiastic reception on his arrival to-day at Paris, where this afternoon he laid the foundation stone of a hotel for British students in the new university being erected on the southern edge of Paris.

The Prince afterwards lunched at the Elysee with President Doumergue and numerous distinguished guests.

The Prince is fulfilling several other engagements, and is being extensively feted during his short stay.

OBITUARY.

FAMOUS AMERICAN ACTOR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10th.

The death is announced of Mr. John Drew, the well-known actor.

GENERAL HOFFMANN DEAD.

SIGNED RUSSIAN TREATY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, July 9th.

The death is announced of General Hoffmann who signed the Brest-Litovsk Treaty with Russia in 1918.

[This Treaty made peace between Russia and Germany.]

BYRD'S SOUTH POLE EXPEDITION.

REVEALS HIS PLANS.

HOPES TO PENETRATE TO UNKNOWN REGIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, July 10th.

Comdr. Byrd has publicly revealed his plans for his forthcoming flight to the South Pole expedition.

It will comprise 30 to 40 men and leave New Zealand by water. It will employ two aircraft, which will convey a team of 50 dogs and a number of Esquimaux and establish bases.

Byrd adds that the South Pole will be the beginning of the expedition as it is hoped to penetrate further into unknown regions.

AMERICA'S COTTON CROP.

EFFECT OF FIRST REPORT.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, July 10th.

The first cotton report of the Department of Agriculture estimates the area under cultivation as about 32,084,000 acres, a reduction of 12.4 per cent.

The effect of the report has been "bullish," the reduction being greater than expected. This is being covered by "shorts" and by new domestic and foreign buying which ensued on statisticians estimating the probable crop as 14,360,000 bales.

FIFTY-FIVE DAYS' FAST.

ENDS FATALLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TORONTO, July 10th.

After fasting for 55 days in an attempt to cure an acute digestive trouble, Mrs. Leontoff, a young Russian woman, has died in hospital.

GERMANY'S FRONTIER FORTIFICATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, July 10th.

An official communiqué states that after a joint tour of inspection of the Eastern Frontier fortifications by General von Fawels and the French and Belgian military experts it was established that the Agreement of January 31st, of this year, regarding subterranean dugouts, between von Fawels and the Interallied Military Committee of Versailles had been completely carried out.

SEATTLE TO TOKYO.

FOKKER DESIGNING GIANT PLANE.

NEW YORK, June 30th.

President Charles Lawrence of the Wright Aeronautical Company announced that a giant plane for the projected flight from Seattle to Tokyo had been designed by Antony Fokker and would soon be under construction.

The plane will be equipped with Wright whirlwind motors and capable of flying 73 hours without interruption. The flight from Seattle will be about 5,000 miles. It is made possible, said Lawrence, by the latest type of Wright whirlwind motors which consume from 10 per cent to 15 per cent less gasoline than the present 220-horsepower motors.

In addition to the advantage of requiring less fuel, the new motors generate about 50 more horsepower. Their weight is approximately equal to the previous type.—*Manila Times*.

JAPAN'S POPULATION.

BIRTHS INCREASE: DEATH RATE LESS.

TOKYO, June 24th.

For the first time in history, the birth-rate in Japan has exceeded the death-rate by more than a million, according to an announcement by the Home office.

While the birth-rate is actually falling, the death-rate is falling still faster, says the Office.

People here are therefore wondering if there is any truth in the statement of Sir Joseph Burn, at a recent meeting of the Industrial Welfare Society in London.

According to Sir Joseph people were living to a much greater age than ever in the past, notwithstanding wonderful instances in the Book of Genesis.

"The majority of female lives," he said, "at an advanced age have an actuarial expectation that is considerably greater than men's."

—*Manila Times*.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE.

THE "FIRST LORD" MORE HOPEFUL.

"MYSTIFYING" THE U.S. STATE DEPT.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, July 10th.

An Associated Press telegram from Washington declares that the State Department are "increasingly mystified" by the British demand at Geneva for a 600,000 tonne cruiser tonnage, in view of Britain's approval at the Washington Conference of the proposal to limit all auxiliary craft to a total of 450,000 tons.

It is emphasised that Mr. Gibson has been informed that the Government at Washington could see very little advantage in the way of Naval economy to be gained, if the cruiser tonnage fixed for Britain and the United States is above 400,000 tons, but it is denied that this should be construed as an ultimatum.

With regard to the British desire to reduce the size of the Treaty battleships, from 35,000 tons, it is said that the United States never refused to discuss the question but saw no advantage in taking up the matter at present.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Mr. Bridgeman's Views.

GENEVA, July 8th.

Mr. W. C. Bridgeman told journalists that he was more hopeful regarding the outcome of the naval discussions.

Many points had been settled, and he was confident the conference would go farther.

He admitted that cruisers were the greatest difficulty. "Our object is to facilitate the adherence of France and Italy. We cannot surrender our right to live, nor deny that right to others. If our proposals be accepted, there will be a saving of a million sterling in capital ships and half a million in cruisers."

Powers' Proposals.

GENEVA, July 8th.

A communiqué states that the executive committee of the Naval Conference to-day considered the provisional recommendations of the technical committee, and further consideration was adjourned to July 9th.

The recommendations are embodied in a lengthy document issued with the communiqué and signed by Admiral Field, chairman of the committee.

The proposals of each delegation are given. They embrace cruisers, destroyers and submarines. With regard to cruisers, the American delegation indicate certain modifications in their original proposal, which they are prepared to consider in the light of the proposals by the other Powers.

The Japanese have made no proposal with regard to the total tonnage of these vessels, but are ready to reduce the maximum tonnage of cruisers to 8,000, provided they are permitted to carry 8-inch guns.

U.S. and Parity.

LATER.

Mr. Bridgeman declared that Britain had been compelled to build big cruisers since the war because others did so. He emphasised it was not in Britain's interests to build more than she required, and declared Britain had never disputed America's right to naval parity with Britain.

Japan's Interest.

The Japanese made no proposals with regard to the total tonnage of destroyers. With regard to submarines, the recommendations deal with two types, ranging from 600 to 1,800 tons, with five-inch guns, and an age limit of thirteen years.

The proposed age limit of warships only apply to vessels of all classes laid down since August 17th, 1923, the date of final ratification of the Washington Treaty.

The American delegation stated that their agreement with the recommendations would be conditional upon decisions being reached with regard to the total tonnage limitation and age categories of warships, and the methods of providing transition from the *status quo* to the ultimate status contemplated by the Treaty.

Cruisers and Destroyers.

GENEVA, July 8th.

The report of the Experts Committee states that Britain proposed fifteen cruisers, each of 10,000 tons, with 8-inch guns and fifty-five smaller cruisers with 6-inch guns. No agreement has been reached with regard to cruisers.

The agreement reached with regard to destroyers is that the maximum displacement of destroyer leaders shall be 1,850 tons, destroyers 1,500 tons, maximum gun calibre 5-inch and age-limit sixteen years. Finally it is agreed that the maximum will be 1,600 tons with a maximum gun calibre of 5-inch. (Continued on next column.)

TERRIFIC FLOODS IN SAXONY.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, July 10th.

There have been over 100 fatalities and three-quarters of a million sterling damage by a terrific storm of torrential rain floods in so-called "Saxon Switzerland," a favourite tourist resort, near Dresden.

Two small rivers were transformed into raging torrents that devastated the valleys at night time.</

THE TENNIS LEAGUE.

CHINESE "B" BEAT
RECREIO.INDIANS "B" DO WELL
AGAIN.

[BY HOLLYWOOD.]

The Chinese Recreation Club decisively settled the issue with the Club de Recreio in the "B" Division and won with flying colours. Although the result was expected, the match was one of the most important in the competition. The Portuguese awaited the match with eagerness and had hoped to succeed where others have failed, but the Chinese were equally confident, feeling that their balanced combination and experience would carry them to victory. The margin of 23 games is suggestive of the strength of the Chinese team. Only one pair of the Recreio secured the average, while the other two went down badly.

With the Recreio now defeated, only the Chinese Recreation Club remains unbeaten in the three divisions, and it is not likely that they will suffer a reverse in any of the few matches still to be played. It is a grand achievement, made all the more notable because it is a repetition of a similar success last year.

The Indian Recreation Club accounted for the South China by the big margin of 21 games and are in the same position with the Club de Recreio for the runners-up position. Both teams are equal in points and have yet to meet each other.

On account of the rain, the League Programme was somewhat curtailed and only two matches were played in the "C" Division.

The results of the matches follow:

"B" DIVISION.

Recreio v. Chinese R.C.

Played on the Club de Recreio courts, King's Park, Kowloon, the Chinese Recreation Club winning comfortably by 23 games.

Games.	Score.
Recreio: S. Silva and E. de Sousa	18
Chinese R.C.: A. Noronha and C. Barreto	11
F. Remedios and A. V. Remedios	9
Total	38

Games.	Score.
Chinese R.C.: C. Choa and H. Lo	21
Lau Pau Ki and W. K. Cheung	19
M. C. Lau and Lu Tak Cheuk	21
Total	61

Indian R.C. v. South China A.A. Played on the Indian Recreation Club courts, Sookunpoo, the Home team winning comfortably by 21 games.

Games.	Score.
Indian R.C.: S. A. Hussain and D. Mohamed	20
S. A. Hamid and S. S. Hussain	19
S. A. R. Ismail and S. A. R. Bux	21
Total	60

Games.	Score.
South China A.A.: C. C. Luk and D. C. Luk	10
Chan and Ma Cho Him	20
Tso Moon Kun and Ho Wei	9
Hing	0
Total	39

Hong Kong C.C. v. Royal Engineers. Played on the Hong Kong Cricket Club courts, the Home team winning comfortably by 25 games.

Games.	Score.
Hong Kong C.C.: R. K. Valentine and W. L. Dunbar	21
G. S. Hughes Jones and J. A. Summers	20
R. G. Wilkerson and L. M. S. Lloyd	21
Total	62

Games.	Score.
R.E.: Capt. Jacobs-Larcomb and Col. C. Russell-Brown	19
Q.M.S. Higgs and Sgt. Trumper	11
Cart. Bridgland and Sgm. White	7
Total	37

U.S.R.C. v. Craignower. Played on the United Services Recreation Club courts, Kowloon, the Craignower Cricket Club winning by 13 games.

Games.	Score.
U.S.R.C.: Lt. Smith and Lt. Sparks	14
Rev. Evans and Capt. Tyingham	13
Dr. Thomas and Lt. Dale	16
Total	43

Games.	Score.
Craignower: H. J. Howard and W. J. Howard	16
W. Leonard and G. Kelly	15
J. W. Crocker and A. B. Hamson	23
Total	54

M.B.K. v. Kowloon C.C.

Played on the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha courts, the Home team winning comfortably by 25 games.

Games.	Score.
M.B.K.: Y. Kikuchi and W. Tanaka	18
G. Nakamura and Y. Koyama	22
Y. Mizobe and M. Kitajima	22
Total	62

Games.	Score.
Kowloon C.C.: C. H. Atkins and D. J. Purves	15
K. A. Karstensen and G. S. Ford	11
W. Woodward and L. Jack	11
Total	37

"C" DIVISION.

Kowloon C.C. v. South China A.A. Played on the Kowloon Cricket Club courts, the South China Athletic Association winning by 11 games only.

Games.	Score.
Kowloon C.C.: G. Lee and A. J. Kew	16
R. F. Strange and J. Smith	21
C. H. Leddra and E. J. Gill	7
Total	44

Games.	Score.
South China A.A.: C. N. Tsang and H. N. Tai	21
L. K. Li and W. T. Leung	15
S. K. Ng and C. Y. Tso	19
Total	55

Craignower v. Netherlands T.C. Played on the Craignower Cricket Club courts, the Home team winning comfortably by 33 games.

Games.	Score.
Craignower: D. Clow and G. A. Hyder	23
E. Hamson and C. E. Xavier	20
V. F. Souza and A. Remedios	23
Total	66

Games.	Score.
Netherlands T.C.: C. de Bruyn and A. Ramondt	13
P. Marks and G. H. Heintzen	10
F. Lafleur and H. J. Knottnerus	10
Total	33

YESTERDAY'S MATCHES.

"B" DIVISION.

Chinese Beat Nippon. The Chinese Recreation Club won another match in the "B" Division yesterday when they met and beat the Nippon Club on their own courts by 29 games. This is the winner's tenth match, in all of which they have been successful. Their eleventh and last match is against the United Services Recreation Club.

In Tak Cheuk and Lau Man Ching (R.C.C.):

Score.	Games.
beat K. Yoshikawa and Y. Hachiuma	8-3
beat W. Mizukuchi and T. Miki	8-3
lost to N. Nomura and Y. Sajiki	5-0
C. Choa and H. Lo (R.C.C.):	21-12
beat K. Yoshikawa and Y. Hachiuma	9-2
beat W. Mizukuchi and T. Miki	9-3
beat N. Nomura and Y. Sajiki	9-2
Lau Fook Ki and Cheung Wing Kue (R.C.C.):	26-7
beat K. Yoshikawa and Y. Hachiuma	9-2
beat W. Mizukuchi and T. Miki	6-5
beat N. Nomura and Y. Sajiki	7-4
Total	22-11

S.O.A.A. v. M.B.K. Playing yesterday the S.O.A.A. beat the M.B.K. by 67 games to 32. The M.B.K. won only one set.

Score.	Games.
S. K. Ng and W. H. Ho (S.C.A.A.):	8-3
beat Y. Kikuchi and W. Tanaka	8-3
beat G. Nakamura and Y. Koyama	0-2
beat Y. Mizobe and M. Kitajima	8-3
K. C. Luk and D. C. Luk (S.C.A.A.):	25-8
beat Y. Kikuchi and W. Tanaka	7-4
beat G. Nakamura and Y. Koyama	7-4
beat Y. Mizobe and M. Kitajima	8-3
C. H. Ma and S. Chan (S.C.A.A.):	22-11
beat Y. Kikuchi and W. Tanaka	6-5
beat G. Nakamura and Y. Koyama	9-2
lost to G. Mizobe and M. Kitajima	5-6
Total	20-13

(Continued on next Column.)

DAVIS CUP.

SEMI-FINALS AT EASTBOURNE

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 8th. Playing in the European Davis Cup semi-finals, at Eastbourne, Cochet (France) beat Condon (South Africa), 6-0, 9-11, 6-2, 7-5; and Lacoste (France), beat Raymond (South Africa), 6-2, 6-2, 6-1.

France beat South Africa by 3 matches to nil. Borotra and Brugnon beat Raymond and Condon, 7-5, 6-4, 8-6.

INTER-VARSITY
ATHLETICS.AMERICANS DEFEATED AT
STAMFORD BRIDGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 10th. At Stamford Bridge Inter-Varsity Athletics meeting Oxford and Cambridge defeated Yale and Harvard by 7 events to 5.

CHINESE SOCCER TEAM.

LOSE FIRST TEST AGAINST
AUSTRALIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SYDNEY, July 9th. In the first soccer test match Australia beat China by six goals to one.

Previous to arriving at Sydney for the test games the Chinese eleven had a successful tour through Western Australia. In the first of three international matches at Fremantle, they defeated the home team by four goals to one.

The Chinese team was: H. H. Chou, T. S. Li, Y. T. Lai, Y. T. Leung, S. W. Wong, C. W. Chen, K. C. Fung, T. Lee, K. S. Tao, L. K. Tai, K. I. Chan. Tai scored two of the goals.

FRIENDLY FOOTBALL.

SOLDIERS BEAT CHINESE
ATHLETIC.INTERESTING GAME AT
SOOKUNPOO.

In a close and interesting friendly football match at Sookunpoo on Saturday afternoon, the 2nd Welch Regiment beat the Chinese Athletic Association team by three goals to two goals.

The ground was rather soft and slippery but a fast game was enjoyed, and was very evenly contested, the soldiers doing better than was expected.

SPORT RIVALRY WITH
CANTON.

This (Monday) afternoon, the Canton Branch of the Chinese Amateur Athletic Federation football team, accompanied by a pair of tennis doubles players and a number of swimmers, will arrive at Hong Kong. They will have a meeting here with local Chinese to decide on the tennis players, swimmers, and football team to represent China in the Far Eastern Olympiad.

Yesterday Hong Kong Chinese volleyball and basketball teams visited Canton; but late last night no results were to hand.

LEAGUE TABLES.

The following tables show the positions of the different Clubs competing in the League:

Division "A."	M.	W.	L.	Pts.
Chinese R.C.	6	6	0	6
Indian R.C.	5	4	1	5
Kowloon	6	4	2	4
University	6	2	3	2
M.B.K.	5	1	4	1
Hong Kong C.C.	4	1	4	1
U.S.R.C.	4	0	4	0

Division "B."	M.	W.	L.	Pts.
Chinese R.C.	10	10	0	10
Club de Recreio	9	8	1	8
Indian R.C.	9	8	1	8
Craignower	8	5	4	5
Nippon Club	8	4	4	4
U.S.R.C.	7	3	4	3
South China	7	3	4	3

Division "C."	M.	W.	L.	Pts.
Chinese R.C.	4	7	4	4
Hong Kong C.C.	3	3	3	3
University	3	2	2	2
M.B.K.	3	2	2	2
Kowloon C.C.	6	1	5	1
R.E.	7	1	6	1

Division "D."	M.	W.	L.	Pts.
Chinese R.C.	8	8	0	8
Nippon Club	7	6	1	6
Craignower	7	5	2	5
Club de Recreio	6	4	2	4
South China	7	4	3	4
Netherlands T.C.	7	3	4	3
R.A.O.C.	8	3	5	3
Kowloon C.C.	6	3	3	3
Hong Kong C.C.	7	2	5	2
K.B.S.F.P.A.	8	2	6	2
Taikoo R.C.	7	0	7	0

COUNTY CRICKET.

RAIN AGAIN.

GENTLEMEN v. PLAYERS.

GLOUCESTER BEAT
KENT.

They seem to be having a wetter summer in England even than usual if we can judge by the number of cricket matches spoiled by rain. All the games of last week were affected and only one was finished—a surprising victory of Gloucester over Kent. Gloucester have some extremely fine players, and though the team as a whole is uneven they are just the side to give potential champions a "shake up." Quite apart from the new comet of the cricket world, Hammond, Dipper is one of the toughest bats in the country; there is Parker, on his day unequalled with the ball, and Mills has some good performances to his credit. "Tiger" Smith, the wicket keeper, has also been doing well with the bat. Hammond got his tenth century in this game and with a fine August it is not beyond him to have a look at Hobb's record of sixteen centuries in a season.

The Oval Gentlemen v. Players is seldom particularly representative and with all the leading counties engaged the sides were obviously not representative. The game was chiefly notable for the great bowling feat of Kennedy who took all ten wickets in the Gentlemen's first innings. Kennedy is a very fine player, one of those who bears the main brunt of a weak attack and has to go on pegging away when on a side like Yorkshire or Nottingham would be given a rest. There is no more admirable pair than those two great hearted Hampshiremen, Kennedy and Newman. Boyes now bears a share of the burden, but for season after season those two had to rely on their own efforts, with now and then a hand from essentially batsmen like Brown, Mead and L. H. Tennyson. Kennedy's success in a representative match is a very fitting reward for one of the best and least recognised of English bowlers. Hendren played a big innings and Mead, of course, got runs. The Gentlemen's team was probably very weak.

There were other notable bowling feats, Freeman of Kent, and Nicholls of Essex, whom experts have their eye on, were well in the picture. Parker showed his old skill by running through the strong Kent side.

Batting.

Hendren (Players)	150
Tate (Sussex)	126
Hammond (Gloucester)	143

Bowling.	
Kennedy (Players)	10 for 37
Macaulay (Yorkshire)	6 " 52
Rhodes (Yorkshire)	4 " 44
Rogers (Worcester)	4 " 12
Freeman (Kent)	6 " 84
and	7 " 89
Parker (Gloucester)	8 " 78
Nicholls (Essex)	4 " 12
and	5 " 20
Eastman (Essex)	4 " 34

NOTTS v. NEW ZEALAND.

Notts were at home to the New Zealanders, but the match was uncompleted owing to the weather. For the visitors, Lowry made 74 and Page 71, whilst the highest scorers for Notts were Whysall with 82, and Walker with 50.

Score:—New Zealand: 377. Notts: 280 for six wickets.

ETON v. HARROW.

ANOTHER DRAWN MATCH AT
LORDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 10th. Eton and Harrow, like England and Australia, are finding the times allotted to their "test matches" all too short, and for the sixth time in succession the annual game at Lords between the two great public schools has been left drawn. There was the usual fashionable crowd, including thousands of "all boys" and among the distinguished visitors was King Fuad, but the British Wireless service that mentions his presence gives nothing of the Egyptian potentate's impressions of the game.

Batting first Harrow were all dismissed for 139, to which Eton replied with 225. The batting must have been essentially steady and cautious and no outstanding performance is recorded. Harrow replied with 115 for 6 wickets, so the game was heavily in favour of the Etonians.

Score:—Harrow: 139 and 115 for nine wickets. Eton: 225.

This was the 96th game of the series (including that of 1895 whose admission to the records Harrow disputes) and of these Eton have won 69, Harrow 26 and 24 have been drawn. The one-day matches of the war period are not included. Last year Eton made 312 and 304 for six wickets, and Harrow made 378. Harrow last won in 1908 but of the subsequent series no less than seven have been drawn.

GLOUCESTER BEAT KENT.

Playing away at Dover, Gloucester beat Kent by 132 runs. In Gloucester's first innings, Hammond made his tenth century of the present season, scoring 123. Neale contributed 50. Freeman took six wickets for 84 runs in the first innings and seven for 98 in the second.

In Kent's first innings, Parker took eight wickets for 79 runs. Score:—Gloucester: 255 and 213. Kent: 168 and 170.

ESSEX v. SOMERSET.

Playing at home, at Colchester, Essex won on the first innings against Somerset.

There was no batting score of note, and the best bowling was by Nichols who took four wickets for 12 runs in the first innings, and five wickets for 28 runs in the second. Eastman also took four wickets for 34 runs.

Score:—Essex: 139 and 141 for eight wickets (declared). Somerset: 116 and 87 for seven wickets.

GLAMORGAN v. YORKSHIRE.

Spilt by Rain.

The match between Glamorgan and Yorkshire, at Harrogate, was abandoned on account of rain, and does not count in the Championship.

In Glamorgan's innings, Macaulay took six wickets for 57 runs and Rhodes four for 44.

Score:—Glamorgan: 138. Yorkshire: 27 for 1 wicket.

DERBYSHIRE v. WORCESTER.

The match between Derbyshire and Worcester, at Chesterfield, was also abandoned on account of the rain, and does not count in the championship.

For Derby, Slater made 69, whilst the bowling honours went to Rogers, who took four wickets for only twelve runs.

Score:—Derby: 190. Worcester: 84 for 3 wickets.

SUSSEX v. NORTHANTS.

Another Century by Tate.

The match between Northamptonshire and Sussex, was interrupted by rain, both teams getting four points for the draw.

The only feature of note in the match, was the very big contribution made to Sussex's total by Tate, who scored 146.

Score:—Sussex: 228. Northants: 50 for five wickets.

LANCASHIRE v. LEICESTER.

SHIRE.

Lancashire were at Manchester, at home to Leicester, but rain made a first innings result impossible, both sides halving the points of the incomplete game.

The top scorers for Leicester were Berry with 71 and Astill with 58.

The Lancashire opening pair, Watson and Hollows, had made 80 and 81 respectively when play was stopped.

Score:—Leicester: 304 for eight wickets (declared). Lancashire: 140 for the loss of no wickets.

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LORDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 10th. Eton and Harrow, like England and Australia, are finding the times allotted to their "test matches" all too short, and for the sixth time in succession the annual game at Lords between the two great public schools has been left drawn. There was the usual fashionable crowd, including thousands of "all boys" and among the distinguished visitors was King Fuad, but the British Wireless service that mentions his presence gives nothing of the Egyptian potentate's impressions of the game.

Batting first Harrow were all dismissed for 139, to which Eton replied with 225. The batting must have been essentially steady and cautious and no outstanding performance is recorded. Harrow replied with 115 for 6 wickets, so the game was heavily in favour of the Etonians.

Score:—Harrow: 139 and 115 for nine wickets. Eton: 225.

This was the 96th game of the series (including that of 1895 whose admission to the records Harrow disputes) and of these Eton have won 69, Harrow 26 and 24 have been drawn. The one-day matches of the war period are not included. Last year Eton made 312 and 304 for six wickets, and Harrow made 378. Harrow last won in 1908 but of the subsequent series no less than seven have been drawn.

LAWN BOWLS.

CLOSE GAME AT TAIKOO.

SATURDAY'S LEAGUE
RESULTS.

All the matches arranged in the Lawn Bowls League for Saturday were played, and as a result there have been some changes in the League Tables, although the leaders still retain their positions.

At Taikoo, the home team went down to the leaders—Kowloon Dock R.C.—by the very narrow margin of two shots. Taikoo were quite expected to win, and the evenness of the scores denotes the keen struggle which went on. As a result of this match, the leaders have very materially strengthened their position at the head of the league table, and have now six points more than Taikoo, who have played one game less.

At the Valley the Police R.C. created something of a surprise by beating the Craignower C.C. by the large margin of 49 shots. They recorded "the biggest victory in either Division." Both teams have played the same number of matches, and up to

H.K. BALL CLUB DEFEATS FILIPINOS.

A PITCHER'S VICTORY.

DRAGONS WALLOP RECREIO.

[By HONOLULU KID.]

The week-end baseball league games were at the same time interesting and disappointing. The game on Saturday between the Hong Kong Baseball Club and the Filipinos was certainly interesting and closely contested, and, as I predicted, the Clubites came out victorious. It was a triumph for Cotkey, the American pitching ace, who was in top form. He packed so much speed behind his balls that the Filipinos fanned the air with nearly every delivery.

Cotkey allowed the Filipino outst to ramble three men home in this first canto, but he had control over the pill when the second frame set in, and from the second to the sixth stanza, he held the Tagalo boys scoreless. The Filipinos had to play without their "Babe Ruth" Zafra, but as far as I could judge, even with Zafra, they could not have turned the tide against the Clubites.

The Americans were out for blood, and with Cotkey having the master-hand on the pill and the field doing splendidly, it was almost impossible for the Filipinos to stage a play enabling a few men to canter back to the home plate.

The vigilance of the Yankee boys relaxed somewhat in the seventh and the Filipinos, making good use of the opportunity, added another three runs. They, however, left the field second best to the tune of 8-0.

In the sixth stanza, Bowker of the American gang just missed by one-sixtieth of a second to score a homer. He binged a dandy to the extreme end of the left field, and was unfortunately put out at the home plate. It was a very close affair and not everyone agreed with the very difficult decision which the umpire had to make.

As for the Filipinos, Bautista as a twirler was not very formidable. He lacked speed and his control was not very good. The fielders were lacking in team work. On the other hand, the Americans were playing a good game. Their basemen were wide-awake particularly Mucio at second. Murray, Burrell, Mucio, Bowker and Cotkey all handled a good combat, and their victory was well-deserved.

HAMMOND AND W. G. COMPARED.

YOUNG GLOUCESTER PLAYER'S CAREER.

LEARN CRICKET IN MALTA BARRACK SQUARE.

[By J. A. B. CATTON.]

When young cricketers and enthusiastic followers of the game ask their seniors if Dr. W. G. Grace was really as great a batsman as garrulous veterans say, there is always one way of answering the doubters. Point out how many years his greatest deeds have remained unequalled under conditions which are more favourable to his successors.

Between May 9th and 30th, 1895, Grace, in ten innings, scored 1,016 runs, and at that time had an average of 112. The champion's figures were: 13, 108, 18, 25, 288, 52, 257, 73, 18, and 189.

For 38 years, no batsman has been able to rival that achievement. But on Saturday Walter Reginald Hammond had the joy of completing 1,000 runs between May 7th, and 28th by such a sequence of scores as: 27, 135, 108, 128, 17, 11, 99, 187, 4, 30, 83, 7, and 192—or 13 innings for 1023 runs and an average of 79.07.

These details are given for the purpose of comparison. But there comparison ends, for these heroes of Gloucestershire cricket have little else in common.

In his wonderful year of 1895 Grace was in his 46th year. Hammond is 24 next Friday. Grace was in his thirty-first season. Boreley seven years have passed since Hammond appeared in his first county match, but "owing to an alleged flaw in his qualification" and serious illness, the only full seasons Hammond has played have been 1923-24-25.

A New Star.

There may be much argument, "about it and about," over which is the more amazing feat. Yet there will ever remain admiration for both giants. A new star of the first magnitude has risen. Cricketing England will rejoice and shower congratulations on the Gloucestershire player.

The teams lined up as follows:—

Hong Kong.	Filipinos.
Murray	3b. Curran
Cotkey	p. Bautista
Burrell	c.f. Delgado
Bowker	s.s. Cruz
Mucio	2b. Rull
Roskoff	1b. T. Leonard
Lammert	1f. Fernandez
Mahon	c. Hernandez
Craven	r.f. D. Leonard
Umpires:—Liu and Dan Chin.	
Score by innings:—	
Hong Kong	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Total
Filipinos	0 0 0 1 1 3 0 8
	3 0 0 0 0 0 3 0

DRAGONS—RECREIO.

Yesterday's game between the Dragons and the Recreio boys was a farce, the Dragons having the whip hand throughout. S. L. Lee, on the mound, was pitching a great game and the Recreio were unable to hit many hits. They were blanked out from the first to the fifth frames. In the 6th Recreio made the only run for the Portuguese. It was a homer and very well earned. He binged out to left field and made the circuit in capital time.

The Dragons drew three runs in the first and added another five in the third, fourth and fifth cantos. Had it not been for the fielding, the Portuguese would have suffered a still greater defeat, for C. Remedios at the mound was badly out of form. He walked nearly everyone who faced him at the plate. When Alvarez took the pill in hand in the fourth canto, he improved matters a bit but was unable to turn the tide against the Dragons. The game ended in a score of 3-1 in favour of the Dragons.

The line-ups were as follows:—

Recreio.	Dragons.
Remedios	p. S. L. Lee
H. Barros	c. S. L. Lee
J. Alves	1b. T. Chium
M. Barros	2b. Sling
Osano	3b. June
D. Alves	s.s. Choy
Pereira	c.f. Hoe
Noronha	r.f. Shim
Rocha	1f. Lam
Score by innings:—	
Recreio	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Total
Dragons	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 8
	3 0 1 3 1 0 0 8

LEAGUE TABLE.

The position in the League to date are:—

	P. W. L.
Japanese B.B.C.	2 2 0
"Dragons"	2 2 0
Club de Recreio	3 2 1
Hong Kong B.B.C.	4 2 2
Filipino B.B.C.	3 0 3
"Tigers"	3 0 3

The son of a soldier who roamed about the world at the call of duty, Hammond was born at Dover, but he first played cricket on a rack square, with wickets chalked up against a gun-shed at Malta. Brought up in Gloucestershire, I believe by his grandmother, while his parents had to reside at Portsmouth, the boy went to school at Cirencester and the master eventually drew the attention of the Gloucestershire club to his natural aptitude for cricket.

The sequel was that after a trial against the Old Cliftonians, the youth of 17 played in his first county match against Lancashire on August 18th, 1920. But it was really 1923 when his career as a batsman began, and then he scored his first century against Surrey in the course of four and a half hours' play, and completed his 1,000 runs before the end of July in the Yorkshire match.

Now Hammond hits his hundred in 55 minutes and reaches his 1,000 before the end of May.

Great Innings.

The progress of a self-taught player has been continuous. In 1924 his 174 not out against Middlesex was said to be the innings of the season. The same compliment was paid him after his 250 not out against Lancashire in 1925, while critics who have themselves been county players, burst into rhapsodies over his recent 187 against Lancashire, declaring that this was a finer display than his 250.

Beyond all there is Lionel Tennyson, who has no recollection of ever seeing such powerful hitting as that of Hammond on Saturday. Hammond is not merely a hitter. He is a player imbued with the spirit of adventure, and never afraid to lose his wicket. With all the audacity of youth he combines an elegance of style that seems quite natural. There is no more dramatic driver, and above all he loves the off-side of the field. In these days this is unfortunately rare, but Hammond is academic and bats in the fashion of 30 years ago.

As a felder at extra-cover or mid-off he has had no superior in my time, and he has been known to deliver a good ball.

ALL ROUND ATHLETES.

ENGLISH SPORTSMEN WHO DO NOT SPECIALIZE.

AMERICAN VIEW REFUTED.

The recent statement, emanating from America, that the athletes of Great Britain are now emulating those of the United States in concentration on one particular sport, is contrary to fact, and easily disproved.

We have never concentrated on any particular branch of sport, and we shall never do so while our men continue, as they do, to enjoy the playing of games for the mere love of them, and not with the hope of gaining tangible rewards. The whole history of British sport provides examples of this. The greatest athletes, or the majority of them, have not been one-sport men in the true sense of the word.

"Admirable Criticism."

We have only to remember such individuals as the late R. E. Foot, international cricketer and footballer, and a man who represented Oxford in four different branches of sport; C. B. Fry, an "Admirable Criticism" indeed; Frank Mitchell and "Sammy" Woods, Rugby and cricket "giants," who shot, rode, and fished in their spare time; G. O. Smith, the classic example of a centre forward, and a man who came into the Oxford cricket team at the eleventh hour and hit a century; against Cambridge—in fact, one might elaborate on those all-round sportsmen of the past to an abnormal degree.

But, for the purposes of argument, we must take the present generation. In golf alone there is Cyril Tolley, a man who has been a thorn in the side of the American amateurs since 1916, when he defeated their chief representative in the Amateur Championship.

Tolley plays lawn tennis and cricket as well as golf, as does Roger Wethered, another "bogey" of the American players. It may be true that the majority of our lawn tennis players are not all-round sportsmen, but, perhaps, the reason for this—but just recently "Pat" Wheatley, a Davis Cup player, has been playing cricket regularly.

There are many Rugby men who play more than one game, and do not keep themselves in "cotton wool" in the close season. L. J. Corbett, the English captain; S. G. U. Conditine, also an international; Ronald Aird; G. J. Bryan, the Army wing three-quarter; R. H. Bettington, the Oxford triple blue; John Daniel, an old international and a member of the "Section" Committee, all play county cricket, and several of them are above the average in lawn tennis.

The holder of the record number of appearances on the Rugby field for England, W. W. Wakefield, sprints for the Hertie Hill Harriers in the summer, and engages in other less strenuous pursuits. As he recently had a desperate golf duel with Miss Evelyn Colyer, we may now see him attempting to defeat the elusive "Col. Bogey." But it is among our cricketers that we find the greatest number of all-round athletes, and there is hardly a county team in England that does not possess such men. In the Middlesex eleven Frank Mann, the captain, is a Rugby Blue and has a golf handicap in the vicinity of scratch, at Stoke Poges. The Hon. C. N. Bruce is in the first flight of rackets and real tennis players, and Hendren until recently, regularly played in League football for Brentford.

Cricket And "Soccer." Surrey and Kent have double internationals in Ducat and Hartridge, respectively, while Kent have, just included Ames, who is the outside-right of Clapton Orient.

Astiff of Leicestershire, batsman and bowler, who has been on the verge of the English cricket eleven for several seasons, is an excellent billiards player, and has participated in the amateur championship.

In the Essex eleven are the two brothers Ashton, Hubert, and Claude. Both obtained cricket, football and hockey Blues for Cambridge, while, in addition, Claude has gained many an amateur international "Soccer" cap, and has represented England in the international championship proper.

Cook, of Sussex, and Walden, of Northamptonshire, are first-class footballers, both being internationals, for England. In hockey circles there are scores of such men. H. L. Price played for England against Scotland at Rugby football and hockey in successive weeks, and obtained four Blues at Oxford. C. J. Capes (Kent), S. H. Saville (Middlesex), and C. T. A. Wilkinson (Surrey) are county cricketers.

T. E. Morel is a Cambridge Rugby Blue and Welsh international hockey player; E. Hartley, of Oxfordshire, plays hockey, orient and Association football equally well; and E. W. Crumack is a first-class hockey player, orienter and golfer.

There are only a few names selected at random, but they are sufficient to prove that concentration on one particular pastime is not a custom in England.

In fact, there is no such thing, and we hope there never will be.—Sporting Life.

SANITARY BOARD ELECTIONS.

RULES PUBLISHED IN "GOVERNMENT GAZETTE."

The following rules for the election of members of the Sanitary Board are published in the current Government Gazette.

The Governor may appoint any person to be the Presiding Officer at elections of members of the Sanitary Board, and failing any such appointment the Registrar of the Supreme Court shall be the Presiding Officer. The Presiding Officer shall have the general conduct of the election and of the ballot, if any, and, in respect of any matter not provided for by these rules, or by any other enactment, he may take any action which is not inconsistent with these rules or with any other enactment applicable to such matter.

When any vacancy on the Sanitary Board occurs which necessitates an election, the Presiding Officer shall cause that fact to be notified in the Gazette and shall in the said notification invite nominations of candidates to fill the vacancy. Such nominations will be accepted up to 1 p.m. on the twelfth day after the date of the Gazette in which the notification appears. No nomination received by the Presiding Officer after 1 p.m. on that day will be valid, provided that if the said twelfth day is a general or public holiday nominations will be accepted up to 1 p.m. on the first succeeding day which is not a general or public holiday. Nominations shall be in writing and shall be signed by two electors and shall be countersigned by the candidate.

If the number of candidates duly nominated does not exceed the number of vacancies the Presiding Officer shall cause to be notified in the Gazette the election of the said candidate or candidates.

If the number of candidates duly nominated exceeds the number of vacancies a ballot will be held at such place, on such day, and between such times, as may be notified by the Presiding Officer in the Gazette. At least three weeks shall elapse between the date of the Gazette and the date fixed for the ballot.

The voting shall be by ballot. No elector shall give more than one vote in respect of any one candidate. Candidates shall not, as such, be disqualified from voting. The Presiding Officer shall cause the name of every elector voting to be recorded.

Subject to the provisions of Rule 9, no ballot paper shall be issued after the later of the two times specified in the Gazette notification as the times between which the ballot is to be held, but ballot papers already issued may be filled up and deposited in the ballot boxes after that time, if so filled up and deposited forthwith.

The candidates and their agents (not exceeding four in number in the case of each candidate) may be present at the opening of the ballot boxes and the counting of the votes.

Whenever it is impossible, owing to equality of voting, to say which of two or more candidates is or are entitled to be declared elected, the names of such candidates shall be submitted to another ballot, which shall be held on such day, at such place, and between such times, as may be notified by the Presiding Officer in the Gazette.

The Presiding Officer in his absolute discretion may extend the time up to which voting may take place at any ballot, or may adjourn the ballot to another day, and may at any time close the ballot after such extension of time or adjournment.

Upon the completion of the balloting in any election the Presiding Officer shall cause to be notified in the Gazette the names of the candidates and the number of votes obtained by each, and the candidate or candidates, according to the number of vacancies, who shall have obtained the highest number of votes shall thereupon be deemed to have been elected.

U.S. LABOUR BANKS.

RESOURCES OVER \$125,000,000.

WASHINGTON, June 30th.

Organized labour in the United States is operating 36 banks with a combined capital of nearly \$16,000,000 and resources of over \$125,000,000, according to a study just completed by Richard Boeckel, author of "Labour's Money."

These figures, according to Boeckel, do not include the capital and resources of banks in which organized labour has acquired a substantial but not controlling interest since it first entered the banking business in 1920.

Leadership in labour banking is still held by the railroad unions which, according to Boeckel's study, operate 18 banks with combined resources of approximately \$65,000,000.

In addition to expanding labour activity in the commercial banking field, the Locomotive Engineers' Brotherhood is doing a large amount of work to unite the bonds still security marketing business. The organization, as well as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, is also handling investments for its members.—Morning Times.

CHINESE COMMUNITY OF MALAYA.

LOYALTY TO THE CROWN.

BRITISH MALAYA ASSOCIATION DINNER.

LONDON.

The Association of British Malaya held its annual dinner at the Hotel Cecil, about 300 guests being present.

Mr. W. Wallace Cook presided, and in proposing the toast of "The Prosperity of Malaya," said that Malaya was fortunate in having so many public-spirited Chinese working for her greatness and prosperity. There was no fundamental difference in the essentials of the point of view of the British in Malaya and the Chinese there as to the means by which that country could be made still more progressive.

Admiration and Respect for Government.

Mr. Choo Kiu Peng, senior unofficial member of the Federal Council of the Federated Malay States and a leading planter and miner in Malaya, in responding, said that he felt that he could give a message from the Chinese community in Malaya, which he left only a few weeks ago. On their behalf he could give every assurance that they had the highest admiration and respect for the administration and Government of the country. They felt that it was carried on in broad and generous lines for the good of the country and, therefore, for the good of the British Empire. In commerce, in planting, and in mining there was no conflict of interests between nationalities in Malaya.

Referring to recent events in China and their repercussion on Malaya, he said that everyone must be in sympathy with a genuine national feeling in any country, whether it was his own or a foreign one. The case of China presented a special appeal on account of its ancient civilization, the stupendous area of the country, its population of 400,000,000, which represented one-third of the entire population of the world, and its great national characteristics. China had been spoken of as "the sleeping giant," and it was surely time, when all the world around had changed so much, that the sleeper should awake.

The voting shall be by ballot. No elector shall give more than one vote in respect of any one candidate. Candidates shall not, as such, be disqualified from voting. The Presiding Officer shall cause the name of every elector voting to be recorded.

Between the two nations there was a deep and genuine feeling of mutual respect and real sympathy which could not fail to overcome the troubles of to-day, and he was confident of the outcome. It was impossible that what had taken place in China should not have its effect on the Chinese community of Malaya. China was in a state of war, and all over the world the minds of the Chinese were inflamed; yet, what was most essential that the authorities should exercise more than usual coolness, forbearance, and consideration.

Contented Chinese Community.

He had been an employer of labour for 20 years, and had had more than 1,000 Chinese miners working for him at one time. He had also employed Chinese labourers of his rubber estates since 1910, and had always been their friend. Speaking with some authority, he knew of no reason to fear any disturbances among the Chinese labour forces of the tin mines of the rubber estates of Malaya.

As a whole the Chinese community of Malaya was happy, prosperous, and contented, and it had never wavered from its admiration for the administration of the country and its loyalty to the British Crown and the rulers of the Malay States. They of the present generation of Malaya had the tradition handed down to them by past generations of sympathy, understanding, and co-operation, and if they made it their duty to carry on that tradition, and to unite the bonds still security marketing business. The organization, as well as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, is also handling investments for its members.—Morning Times.

SIR EDWARD ELGAR AT 70.

"ALL THE VIGOUR OF YOUTHFUL MIDDLE-AGE."

A PERSONAL STUDY.

[By SIR IVOR ATKINS.]

Those who know Elgar intimately must find it impossible to believe that he is seventy. As one sees him in his Worcestershire home, he has all the vigour of youthful middle age. Taking the keenest interest in country life, alert in action, brimming over with energy, with a mind that could never have been more active than it is to-day, one feels that there is no task which he might not set himself.

From time to time one sees Elgar described as shy. No description would seem to me less accurate. I can quite imagine that in congenial surroundings he might create that impression. A brilliant talker, with a gift of repartee which must be rare, his mind moves with astonishing quickness, giving the readiest expression to clearly-formed ideas on the most unexpected subjects. So that, to me, to speak of such a man as shy—a man whose wit and animation make him the centre of any circle in which he moves—seems little short of ridiculous.

My recollections of Elgar go back to 1890—the year in which his first important work, the "Froissart" Overture, was produced at Worcester. It was my first experience of a Three Choirs Festival, and I had gone there under the wing of Dr. Snelgrove, whose assistant I then was.

The Enigma Variations.

Concert tickets were difficult to obtain, but I managed to get in with the orchestral players, and heard the work from an ante-chamber at the top of the orchestra. Its romantic qualities stirred my imagination deeply, and I longed to tell the composer, whom I can still see walking alone in the corridors at the back of the hall, something of the impression his music had made upon me, but courage failed. Nor did there appear to be anyone to come forward to say a word of good cheer. Indeed, many years were to pass before there was any such authoritative greeting as Schumann's to Chopin: "Hats off, gentlemen—a genius!" In spite of incessant work and the production of "Lux Christi," "Ojal," and "Caractacus," the turning point of his career was only reached with the "Enigma" Variations. Given at the old St. James's Hall, under Richter, in June 1899, at one of the series of concerts which bore his name, the performance of the Variations made it clear to all who had ears to hear that at last an English star of the first magnitude had appeared.

Great as the occasion seemed at the time, the years as they recede only help to throw into stronger relief the nature of that landmark in the history of English music. There had been no such writing for orchestra by an Englishman before. Here was a work of supreme imagination, rich in poetry and fancy, with an unending stream of the loveliest music, orchestrated with the easy deftness of the very greatest masters of orchestration. Indeed, even at the present day it may be taken as a very compendium of orchestration.

Gerontius, a Masterpiece.

In 1900 "Gerontius" appeared. The work presented a new choral technique, and this, coupled with unforeseen difficulties that arose in the training of the chorus, led to a poor performance at the Birmingham Festival of that year. Where forces such as those of Birmingham had failed it seemed unlikely that lesser societies would succeed, and many years would probably have elapsed before "Gerontius" came into its own in England, but for the presence at the first performance of Dr. Julius Raths, of the Lower Rhine festival.

Raths took it up with enthusiasm, and I well remember how impressed he was by its daring originality. He delighted in pointing out passages after passage, and lingered in admiration upon such master strokes of the imagination as that in the Angel's song, where the double basses at a distance of four octaves double the fragment of the Alleluia given to the second violin.

Buths at once set to work upon a German translation of Newman's poem, and in the following year the work was brought out at the Disseldorf. It is to the honour of Strauss that he at once hailed "Gerontius" as a masterpiece.

Elgar's position was now assured, and the long stream of works that afterwards came from his pen, "The Apostles," "The Kingdom," "The Music Makers," the symphonies, the violin concerto, the violoncello concerto, and a host of lesser things, were welcomed eagerly.

(Continued at foot of next column).

THE CURSE OF TUTANKHAMEN.

WHY THERE IS "NOTHING IN IT."

[By H. J. DUNKER, M.A. (OXTORD).]

Recent investigations in connection with the existence of bacteria in Tutankhamen's tomb have aroused great interest. The supposed occult powers of the ancient Egyptians have fascinated all ages, and it is not surprising that the idea has gradually developed that the tombs of the Pharaohs hold some deadly curse over any mortal who should dare to disturb the eternal rest of Egypt's royal dead. Such a curse, if embodied in the tomb itself, would take the form of some terrible disease, the bacteria ("microbes") of which would infect and kill any intruder. But could bacteria survive the many centuries that the tomb remained sealed? How long can life last? We have heard of tortoises reaching an almost Methuselah-like antiquity, and we know of great forest trees that have stood for more than ten centuries. Where, then, is the limit? There is a common belief, too, that wheat grains taken from early Egyptian tombs have been planted and successfully germinated.

Unfortunately it is a myth. Whenever the experiment has been tried with authentic mummy wheat no germination has occurred.

The spores of bacteria (which correspond to the seeds of higher plants) are among the most resistant forms of life that we know. Some of these minute bodies, one twenty-five-thousandth of an inch in size, can lie dormant for many years, and will even withstand prolonged boiling. Here then is a form of life which might live on indefinitely.

Tests For Living Bacteria.

The discovery that the inner chamber of Tutankhamen's tomb had been unopened for some 3,000 years provided a splendid opportunity of testing whether bacteria were still alive. To make this experiment, Dr. A. C. Thyssen and the writer sent out to Mr. Lucas, late Director of the Chemical Laboratories of the Egyptian Government, sterile swabs such as are used by a doctor taking a sample of a patient's sputum, and by the courtesy of the late Lord Carnarvon and Dr. Carter, Mr. Lucas was able to enter the splendid chamber soon after its opening and wipe swabs on the walls, the floor, and objects in the far corner of the chamber where no foot had trod for thirty centuries.

The swabs were sealed and returned to this country, where they were examined by the usual bacteriological methods to determine whether any bacteria were still alive and would grow. It was also likely that the spores of certain "moulds," the organisms that cause mildew, might be present. The result showed that neither bacteria nor mould spores had survived their long sojourn in the tomb. That bacteria and moulds were present in the tomb when it was sealed is quite certain. Why, then, did these living organisms die?

A Question Of Moisture.

It is a question of moisture. When the tomb was sealed it was quite humid from the wall-paintings, and the breath and perspiration of the workmen. It was then that a certain amount of bacterial and moulding action occurred. Apparently, however, after a relatively short time the amount of moisture present fell below a certain figure, and it is doubtless owing to this that many of the contents of the tomb are so well preserved. Decay and decomposition are caused mainly by bacteria and moulds. They must, however, have a certain amount of moisture, and if this is absent, no matter how much food material is present, they cease to grow, and decay ceases.

An example of this is afforded by some of the linen from the tomb. The fabric is badly holed in places by large dark brown spots where moulds, or bacteria, have attacked it, but elsewhere the material is lighter in colour and much stronger. It would seem that the organisms started the destruction of the fabric, but died before completing the decay.

Tutankhamen's tomb, then, was devoid of all life, and no curse was locked within its walls.—Daily Mail.

The third part of "The Apostles" is now long overdue. It may be that the darkness that has appeared to hang over England's musical future may weigh heavily upon practical musicians as they gaze at the world's need of Part III. It would be well that he should still himself of it.

For the rest, his vitality appears at least as great as that of Theodore of Tarsus, who, coming to England at the age of 68, carried out in the twenty years that followed the organisation of the Church in England.

MISSION PROPERTY IN KWANGSI.

LOOTED BY NATIONALISTS.

AMERICAN BUILDINGS STONED BY THE RABBLE.

While on the surface all is peaceful in the province of Kwangsi, there nevertheless continues to be an undercurrent of unrest, and anti-foreign feeling occasionally presents itself in quarters where it is least expected.

Recently American mission property in the cities of Liuchow and Kiangyuan has been molested by lawless rabble, while the authorities not only have not punished the offenders, but have seized the opportunity of claiming use of the properties on the plea of affording protection.

Typical "Nationalist" Tactics.

At Liuchow the premises have already been taken over by the local authorities. The tactics used were quite characteristic and resemble the procedure followed by the "Nationalist" Government when taking over foreign property at Hankow.

At first the authorities wrote to the chapel requesting that certain rooms on the compound which were then vacant, be either rented or lent to them. The Mission workers knowing that if once the "camel's head" entered, it would not be long before his whole ungainly body would be comfortably resting inside, therefore courteously replied that while there were a few rooms then unoccupied still these were reserved for the entertainment of workers passing to and from their stations, and the rooms could not be leased or lent without seriously affecting the normal working of the station. It was hoped that this answer would effectually close the subject, but with the exalted opinion of "Chinese rights" prevalent in certain quarters the wily officials were not going to give up so easily when they knew of certain tactics, which had worked wonders in other places, and which if resorted to here would also bring the desired results.

Mission Building Stoned.

Soon there began to be indiscriminate stoning of the building. Men and boys, singly and in groups, took part in the game during the daytime and after dark. Missiles crashed through the windows, scattering the glass in wild confusion on the floors. Brick-bats were hurled upon the roof, smashing the tiles and making yawning holes through which the torrential spring rains poured, doing damage to the buildings and to the missionaries' belongings which had been left behind when the building had been evacuated.

Chinese Policeman's Brave Act.

Later, in broad daylight, a company of students broke into the premises. The front door of the missionary residence was forced open, and forthwith these worthy representatives of progress and civilization entered the building, and commenced helping themselves to whatever suited their fancy. It was perhaps unfortunate that while this august company were still engaged in this pleasant pastime, a Chinese policeman wearing a uniform along his belt, should have happened to have passed that way.

He had evidently failed to receive instruction to keep away from that quiet corner of the city, and to his everlasting credit this worthy representative of the law, entered the compound and literally "shooed" the students away, though each one of the learned crowd carried with him the things which he had stolen, small souvenirs which in the days to come would remind him of the little visit to the home of his foreign "guest" from a far country.

This was the third picture in the drama, a drama so romantic and real that it held the attention of the audience, both in the pit and in the galleries. The rank and file in the neighbourhood watched to

see if foreign prestige had completely vanished, and if so, in future, just how far they might copy their elders, the "fathers and mothers of the people" in their international relations. While the mission authorities looked on unasily they beheld their property being gradually taken from them.

A Thrilling Fourth Act.

But the fourth act was to be the most thrilling of all, for before the curtain fell for the last time the audience were to be given the privilege of beholding the consummation of the plot, and to see the "Nationalist" authorities snugly ensconced in the Mission buildings and everything being carried on with an air of "Business as usual."

A few days after the looting, the official in charge of the Public Works Department and Law Enforcement Bureau went in person to the Mission compound and demanded the keys to the foreign missionary residence. The Chinese worker in charge, fearing the consequences of refusal quietly yielded to the commands. The building was then entered. Inner doors of bedrooms, sitting-rooms, office, etc., for which no keys could be found, were forced open, and a thorough inspection made of the premises. An official letter, written on Department letter paper, and signed by the head of the Law Enforcement Bureau, was then sent to the Mission authorities describing how the buildings had been looted and damaged, and stating that as it had been impossible to apprehend the culprits, that now, "in the interests of the public good," the writer was moving into the premises, and that hereafter he would see that the buildings received adequate protection. The letter closed with a veiled threat that the building would suffer further damage if the Mission authorities opposed this action.

The New Proprietor.

To-day all is life and activity at the Mission compound. Newly written red papers pasted on the door frames announce the name of the new proprietor. Two stalwart braves, guns in hand, guard the entrance and refuse the aimless rabble admission. Within the compound garden, surrounded by a mud wall to hide it from both pilfering and public gaze, the fruit trees, planted by the missionary's own hands, now yield a variety of fruit for the new tenant and his many friends. Along the walk firewood and vegetables are spread out to dry. Long strips of fat pork seasoned with soy hang on the clothes line, while clothes still wet from the morning wash deck over bush and tree.

Inside, the windows of the residence are open, and the sound of orders given in positive tones, floats out upon the morning air, while busy feet run here and there in carrying out the daily routine.

The glazed tile verandah upstairs is partitioned off and serves as a convenient Chinese bathroom, where eau-de-cologne is needed, but lacking.

Pastimes and Pleasures.

Evening brings its quota of male guests and lady companions not all of whom are noted for morality. And thus the days lead to the nights, and the nights bring on the days, each filled with its pastimes and pleasures and all being enjoyed at the expense of friends from the West who so kindly have provided the compound, and furnished the buildings for such a time as this.—North China Daily News.

being worn by a much younger set of men than was the case in pre-war days. It is more gay and economical than the black silk hat, since it does not rub or get out of condition so quickly.

Goodwood, that delightful garden party staged on the Sussex Downs, is no longer a tall hat affair. Country clothes and soft felt hats have supplanted the more formal attire which was the rule in the days of King Edward.

At Goodwood nowadays we see Glenurquhart checks, flannels, and the tweedy type of suits in almost every colour.

Henley, the world's greatest river event, is closely linked up with white flannel trousers and blazers in school, college, or club colours, or perhaps plain navy blue double-breasted jackets.

On the other hand, grey flannel double-breasted suits are very useful for river bank work. Sweaters or pullovers must always be white. At Henley we see Panama hats. They were much in evidence last year and are still being worn by men who study comfort.

EVIL CHARMS AS PIER'S TALISMAN.

SICK EGYPTIAN PRINCES WHO VISITED BOSCOMBE.

£22,000 VENTURE.

Boscombe. A strange packet of scarabs, amulets and ancient beads, once belonging to an Egyptian Princess, and now hidden in the sea, is called as the talisman of Boscombe's new pier, which was recently opened with full civil honours.

Pitched into the Channel as agents of evil superstition, the collection is believed by longshoremen to have turned the pier's luck after a generation of misfortune.

For years before the war the pier was a financial embarrassment to a private company and to Bourne-mouth Corporation, to whom the first owners willingly sold it. It was constantly "improved" and "reopened" without success. Then, during the war, a sick Egyptian princess came to Boscombe.

"We should never have heard of her but for a servant who came one day to ask permission to throw some evil charms into the sea," one of the pier officials told me to-day.

Her mistress believed she would recover from her illness if the charms were thrown off the end of the pier.

Pessimism Vanishes.

"Did the princess then recover?" I asked.

"We never found out," replied the official, "but almost from that day a new interest was taken in the pier. All the old pessimism seemed to go, and people started talking about what we should do with Boscombe Pier after the war."

"We were staggered when the corporation decided to spend £22,000 on it."

The result is attractive. At its sea end the pier now has an airy enclosure for night concerts and dancing. An audience of 650 can be accommodated, and there is also a "quarterdeck" café overlooking the sea.

The extension is fitted with trumpet amplifiers to allow music played on the pier to be heard right along the immediate promenade and over the surrounding cliffs.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO.'S £1,100,000 PROFIT.

The 96th ordinary general meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., was held recently at Electra House, Moorgate, E.C.

Sir John Denison-Pender (the chairman), after expressing regret at the death of Mr. A. R. Hardie, who had been connected with the company since its inception in 1872, said that the net profit for the year under review amounted to just under £1,100,000, and after charging income tax payable in England and allowing for the interest on debenture stock and the full dividend on the preference stock, there remained a balance of about £881,000, which he thought might be considered satisfactory in view of the depressing conditions which had existed during the greater part of the year, largely as a result of the general and coal strikes, which had covered approximately seven months of the year under review. They had made a transfer of £400,000 to the reserve fund, and, while maintaining the same dividend on the ordinary stock as they had paid since 1919, 10 per cent. free of income tax, they were able to carry forward to the next year's accounts the substantial sum of over £500,000. (Applause.)

Week-end Telegrams.

Owing to increased capacity on their lines, week-end telegrams were re-introduced between this country and South Africa and Australia on November 1st at 4d. and 7d. respectively per word. At a later date it might be possible to reconsider the whole question of these cheaper classes of telegrams with the object of furthering telegraphic communication. In conjunction with the Pacific Cable Board the full rates with Australia and New Zealand had been reduced from 2s. 6d. and 2s. 3d. to 2s. and 1s. 11d. per word respectively on February 1st. It was hoped that with these reductions of rates a larger volume of traffic would be attracted to the cables, particularly the cheaper classes of telegrams.

The company was always examining fresh fields for the development of its business, and negotiations had practically been completed for the laying of a new cable between Egypt and Palestine. They had also been granted a concession for 50 years by the Greek Government, whilst a convention with the Turkish Government only awaited ratification. As to the subject of wireless, he had no misgivings, for he was confident that the cable industry would continue to prove itself the best and most reliable means of telegraphic communication.

The report was unanimously adopted.

"GIVE US GOOD MUSIC."

A PLEA BY WELL KNOWN WRITER.

WHAT IS DONE FOR GERMANY'S MASSES.

The plea contained in the title "Give Us Good Music," which is the heading of an article appearing in a *Western Weekly News* (Plymouth) of a month or so ago, is made by the well-known writer, W. Teignmouth Shore, who shows what is done in providing good music for the masses in Germany and asks why it cannot be done in England.

He writes:—With sickening reiteration it has been asserted that we English are not musical. That's not true. We are a very musical nation, but somehow, until the coming of wireless, the supply of music has not met the requirements of the demand. We are asked to suit ourselves to the supply, instead of the supply suiting itself to us. Which is all wrong. Music has become almost a part from instead of a part of our daily life; an occasional luxury instead of a day-to-day enjoyment.

Some progress in the right direction has been made in the past few years: the promenade concerts in London, more or less good, but sporadic; opera; bands, in the public parks and at seaside resorts, and so forth. Community singing, too, is a cheering note! But very much more is to be done, both in the way of abolishing what is bad and of establishing what is worthy.

Contrasts.

In this matter of daily-life music they manage these things much better abroad, in several countries and especially in Germany, where, through all the winter and during most of the summer months, rich and poor (and they mostly are the latter), can hear good music for next to nothing. Where the British citizen does fall badly is that he will not consider adding even a fraction of a farthing to the rates in order to help himself to music; which, however, is generally the fault of the City Fathers.

In a small provincial English town a concert is an event and is too often poorly patronized, chiefly because too high prices are charged; and in some of the big centres there are annual or still more infrequent musical festivals, and these are all that is offered to satisfy the local appetite. The plea all round by concert agents is that high prices are essential if a deficit is not to be faced. And now they are grumbling that do what they will there still is a deficit! The remedy, of course, is larger seating accommodation and lower charges.

In Germany they are different and surely wiser. The City Fathers recognize that they do well to help the supply of music out of public funds. But private enterprise is also wiser than with us.

Why Not in England?

Take one example. Here it is at the more expensive restaurants only, as a rule, that there is anything approaching a decent orchestra or band; even then the programmes are too jazzy-jazzy and there is frequent mountebankery on the part of the conductor or leader. Yet in any small German town it is almost always possible to go to a quite cheap supper-or-dinner-place and to hear excellent music, chiefly orchestral. Often it is a beer-hall, where you pay a small entrance charge, which is generally deducted afterwards from your "bill," probably amounting to a shilling or so, and where you can obtain a well-cooked meal and beer or light wines at a moderate cost.

Why have we not similar institutions here? An effort in this direction was once made in a well-known Midland town, but the enterprise was nipped in the bud by stolid, unimaginative magistrates, who refused licence, declaring that there were already too many "pubs." Could obtuse donkeyness go farther?

Then, on the whole, the music provided at German spas and watering-places is superior to that offered to us here at home, though at some of our seaside resorts great advances have been made during recent years. But elsewhere it is too much the habit to play down to the public under the mistaken impression that rubbish is preferred and will be more largely patronized than good stuff.

The truth is that the British public have been most unjustly given a bad name by those who are ignorant of their real desires. It is urged, as an example of the stupidity and lethargy of the people, that the promenades at the Queen's Hall, with their splendid programmes and fine performances, have not paid.

The root of the trouble is that expenses are too high and the hall too small, and that, consequently, there are too few quite cheap seats. Also, of course, in vast London, it takes, say, an hour to reach and the same time to come home from any hall in the centre of the town. This applies to all our big cities; centralization cannot, I say, suburbanization cannot be expected to make a habit of going a long journey for their music, spending a couple of hours to get to a concert which may last only a little longer. Besides the difficulty of sitting in a meal.

(Continued on next column.)

JOLLY OLD DAYS OF THE CIRCUS.

THE "BRIDESMAID" WHO WASN'T REALLY.

JEM MACE PUGLIST AND VIOLINIST.

"Yes," said Mr. Alfred Norton, who for most of his life has managed of Giannetti's Circus, "they were great days when I first took the road."

"Six towns a week we played, with two shows a day, and we were all over England, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland. I got to know all the loneliest spots in the boglands of Ireland and the fastnesses of the Grampians, where snug villages lie hidden."

"Stories, eh? Plenty of 'em. 'Once in Ireland when I went to bed I had a vague sense of something being wrong."

"I searched the room—and found a dead man under the bed! My expletions to the land-lord only brought an invitation to 'have a drop of the crayer!'"

"Sure! the brother of a boy doing this morn as iver was," he said calmly.

We had a great female impersonator, Lulu, a pupil of Farini, of Alhambra fame.

"When we were at Brighton a wedding was to take place, and a bridesmaid backed out at the last moment. For fun we introduced Lulu, and the bride, unaware of her identity, accepted his services as bridesmaid."

"We had some great turns—Zazel, who was daily fired from a cannon, Whimsical Walker, who is still going strong, Wallett, the King's Jester, and Harry Brown, another jester."

"At Brighton we staged a challenge duel for those two to decide which was the better jester. Wallett won by a pun which pulled the horse down—I picked up a Wallett this morning but it wasn't worth a crown."

Then Mr. Norton turned to the more serious side of circus life. He is 81 to-day (writes an Evening News representative), and although he has said good-bye to the ring the circus is still his life's great love.

Royal Interest.

"Both the jesters I was just telling you about wore a costume in quarters," bearing the Royal standard," he said. "This was by consent of the King."

"The Royal family was always good to circus folk. We gave command performances to Queen Victoria at Osborne and Balmoral; to King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the present King and Queen, Princess Mary and the Duke and Duchess of York."

"During my career I have been presented to nearly every member of the reigning family."

"It is a pity the circus is waning in popularity. It used to be quite a part of our national life, and good turns were always to be had, but nowadays there are few really good English turns. Nearly all the star attractions come from abroad."

"There was good money to be had, too. We offered £200 a week to Peter Jackson after his great fight with Slavin, and Jem Mace had a contract with us at £80 a week for three seasons."

The "Earthquake."

"That reminds me of another story. At Portsmouth one night Jem dashed into his room roaring 'Earthquake! Earthquake!'"

"I went to his room. Sure enough the floor was rocking alarmingly."

"But downstairs, Poonah and Delhi, our two elephants, supplied the explanation. They had broken loose and were helping themselves to supper."

"These same elephants once broke into a girls' school. What a panic they caused!"

"Did you know that Jem Mace wasn't particularly fond of pugilism. His great love was the violin. Often I've seen him, with raw knuckles after a grueling bout, playing his fiddle with all the love and ardour of a great artist."

"And how do you feel at 81, Mr. Norton, after your roaming life?" I asked.

"Very fit," he replied. "Very fit. Good for a fair innings yet. 'Circus life keeps you fit.'"

Evening News.

There's the gist of the whole thing: it is possible for the average German citizen and citizeness to make a habit of attending concerts, within easy distance of home and within the scope of a not-bulky purse. We cannot. And a further handicap here is the stupid licensing laws which forbid the consumption of solid and liquid refreshment inside a concert hall! Despite the competition of wireless and the gramophone it is possible, with the permission of our lawmakers, to provide the public with what they would eagerly accept—a constant supply of digestible musical fare. If only the temperance folk would be wise, their support would greatly help and their causes would be advanced by such aid.

The habit of music-hearing would rapidly grow if it was rightly provided for. Music could and should be a part of our daily life and not an Art (with a capital A) apart from life.

TRADE WITH CHINA.

SERIOUS EFFECT OF SOVIET PROPAGANDA.

Mr. A. C. Burgess, head of the firm of A. C. Burgess and Co., Ltd., stuff merchants, Bradford, who recently returned from a business trip to Shanghai, drew a sorry picture of the effects of the trouble in that country, as it concerns the West Riding, in an interview with a *Yorkshire Post* representative recently.

"Our exports of woollens and worsteds in 1923," he said, "amounted to £4,000,000; in 1924 to £5,000,000; in 1925 to £3,000,000. The figures for 1926 are not yet available, but I should say that they are lower than in the preceding years, and this year I shall be very much surprised if they are as high as 50 per cent of those in 1925."

"There is only one cause for the diminution in trade," said Mr. Burgess, "and that is Bolshevik propaganda. Realizing that they cannot make any headway by coming into direct contact with the working men in this country, the Bolsheviks appear to be concentrating on destroying our commerce in a vital market. It looks as if they are succeeding very well. They realize that we can only exist by exporting our manufactured articles."

In regard to the future of trade in China Mr. Burgess said that whatever trade is done in the next few months will be at a great risk of goods not being taken up. For example, goods could be delivered in Hong Kong safely, but they had to be re-exported to the mainland through Canton, the headquarters of the Communists, with the result that it was almost impossible to get them any further because of tariffs and other obstacles that were being put in the way of business.

Even if they got to the interior no bank would accept orders made on banks there as things are at present. "In fact," added Mr. Burgess, "there is a boycott of all British goods." He paid a warm tribute to the British administration of the Concessions, and said that the moderate Chinese welcomed our administration, and infinitely preferred it to no administration at all.

WIFE AS FOREMAN.

EXCAVATION FINDS AT GERAR.

Professor Flinders Petrie has returned from Egypt where the British School of Archaeology has been engaged on excavation work on the city of Gerar. He says that a space of over an acre has been cleared, descending 20 feet through four successive ages of building with 30 feet of ruins below.

The excavations revealed great circular granaries with conical roofs, each probably capable of holding up to 800 tons of grain. Other discoveries were traces of the Assyrian occupation, such as a lazuli-cylinder carved with monsters, a lion weight, and a pit full of pottery of the finest kind wholly unknown in Palestine. Among the relics of lighter trades, there were found many little netting hooks of bronze and bone meshes for the fishing industry. Some necklaces of cornelian, crystal and agate beads were hidden in the floors.

The Professor told a *Daily News* representative that his wife looked after the roll call of the native staff of diggers, while he was responsible for the drawings and photography. To clear all that there is left of Gerar would cost £250,000, and only a tenth of the work can be done this season.

He said that the results of the research work would form the subject of a lecture he intended to give shortly, at the annual exhibition in the University College, London.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

FOR JULY, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
July 11th.....	5.45 a.m.	7.11 p.m.
" 12th.....	5.46 "	7.11 "
" 13th.....	5.46 "	7.11 "
" 14th.....	5.47 "	7.11 "
" 15th.....	5.47 "	7.11 "
" 16th.....	5.48 "	7.10 "
" 17th.....	5.48 "	7.10 "
" 18th.....	5.49 "	7.10 "
" 19th.....	5.49 "	7.10 "
" 20th.....	5.49 "	7.10 "
" 21st.....	5.50 "	7.09 "
" 22nd.....	5.50 "	7.08 "
" 23rd.....	5.51 "	7.08 "
" 24th.....	5.51 "	7.07 "
" 25th.....	5.51 "	7.07 "
" 26th.....	5.52 "	7.07 "
" 27th.....	5.52 "	7.06 "
" 28th.....	5.52 "	7.06 "
" 29th.....	5.53 "	7.06 "
" 30th.....	5.53 "	7.05 "
" 31st.....	5.54 "	7.05 "

A SHIP'S CAPTAIN IMPRISONED.

MYSTERY OF THE "NINIAN'S" COMMANDER.

In marine and other circles in England, and especially in Liverpool, indignation grows apace concerning the treatment of Captain Brining, of Blundellsands, commander of the Leyland liner *Ninian*, who has been flung into prison at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, following an accident in the harbour there, when his steamer collided with a small mooring boat, one of the crew of which was injured and subsequently died.

It is reported that he is charged with homicide, and messages received in London state that his indictment has been officially confirmed. He may be brought to trial at any time between six months and five years after the date of the occurrence.

Pertinent Questions.

The facts of the case are, briefly, that on April the *Ninian* collided with a small mooring boat, one of the crew of which has since died from injuries alleged to have been received at the time of the accident—for it could not possibly be alleged that the collision was other than purely accidental. Despite this, however, Captain Brining was arrested and taken from his ship, which left Puerto Cabello without him. As a special privilege, instead of being at once imprisoned, he was at first allowed to stay in the British Vice-Consul's house.

On May 17th a cablegram was received showing that Captain Brining was still in prison.

A question being asked, but which no one, not even the British Foreign Office, which has interested itself in the matter, can answer, is: "How long yet must Captain Brining languish in gaol before he has an opportunity of facing his accusers in open court?" The Foreign Secretary (Sir A. Chamberlain), in the House of Commons recently, stated that the captain's imprisonment "is not the result of his trial, which has not yet taken place." Concern is felt as to how witnesses can be obtained on behalf of Captain Brining at the trial, when his vessel has long since left Venezuelan waters with all her crew.

Captain Brining's wife has received only one letter from her husband, sent to her from the Vice-Consul's house on April 18th. The Leyland Line, owners of the *Ninian*, have received no communication of any kind from Captain Brining. The suppression of letters is thought to be a possibility.—Liverpool Post.

POSTE RESTANTE.

A. E. Barzoo, E. Bolton, M. L. Brodie, B. B. Brown, M. Burgess, T. H. Cherry, Chou Kai Pool (s.s. *Benalagar*), Ah Chow (s.s. *Silverpine*), J. T. Clayton (Marine Engineer), Mrs. Crockett, A. C. Davis, Madam Deleagado, M. Duncan, Joe. Edmunds, E. Kenek (s.s. *Darndale*), L. Finko, E. Fuller, G. Le Grange, R. Graves, Miss J. L. Groves, C. Haily, E. A. Hallar, Miss N. Harry, Lt.-Col. A. G. Hill, E. F. Holmes, Dr. H. C. James, Mrs. H. James, Vernon P. Jensen, A. R. Jones, J. B. Kemp, Wm. Kirkpatrick, L. Kornitz (Diamond dealer), J. O. Leary (s.s. *Modesta*), Miss C. Ledonna, Leroyshi, E. Lyster, J. Macdonald, N. G. Major, Sir J. B. McDonald, D. W. McMillen, M. Mandler, Miss L. Ogby, Dr. F. Oldt, A. Rabinovich, M. A. Saffer, C. Servorollo, M. K. Sharrin, W. Shuter, W. E. Simpson, J. S. Swann, A. J. Tassell, R. S. Thomas, Mrs. A. M. Thomson, Mrs. Claude Thurston, J. Vermaulen, V. Vladimirov, H. W. Walker, W. Sing On (s.s. *Silverpine*), Y. O. Widmer, Walker Wilson, Lombot Yearly, and S. E. Young.

Unpaid Correspondence.

J. Edmonds, Mrs. S. Erlanger (Repulse Bay Hotel), Miss M. Foote, Mrs. D. Keith, and Mrs. A. H. O'mara (c/o U.S. Ambassador).

List of Registered Owners.

M. L. Brodie, J. Chaney (c/o American Consul), Chen Liang Fa (H.K. University), G. E. Cox (H.K. University), Mrs. E. Gay Cuming, Far Eastern Biography Co., L. Fuks, J. M. Gutierrez, R. Lutwicz, N.V. Straits of Java Trading Co., B. Reid, Mrs. Samoilova, O. J. Todd, and Yeoh Pao Teng.

Unclaimed Parcels.

Miss E. H. Bell, and Ng Si Kwan.

FIRST FOR A FORTNIGHT.

The mail via Siberia due on the *Altai Maru* to-day will be the first to arrive here via that route for a fortnight. Nothing is known locally as to why Siberian mails have been held up.

MASTER'S CERTIFICATE.

Mr. W. A. McDonald, on leave of absence from Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, was successful in passing for his master's certificate at the Harbour Office during the current week.

MEN'S SPORT WEAR.

EPSOM, ASCOT, GOODWOOD, AND HENLEY.

Epsom, Ascot, and Goodwood, three race meetings that stand out in the yearly calendar, call for special attention from the sartorial point of view.

At the first two, the morning coat and tall hat are generally worn in the members' stand. The Oaks, known as Ladies' Day, is an occasion when the white tail hat and grey morning coat suit are more often than not in evidence.

Ascot is, of course, in a category all its own for, as is well known, London clothes are absolutely essential in the royal enclosure. At the same time, many visitors to the other stands follow the custom of wearing London or town clothes at both Ascot and Epsom.

GREAT ENGLISHMEN THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

CONSIDERS OUR LEADERS VERY SECOND RATE.

[By ARTHUR PONSONBY, M.P.]

Nothing is more difficult than a clear understanding of the interplay of political forces in a foreign country. The labels of parties may have a familiar sound, but the interpretation of those labels may be entirely different from what he expects. Public figures can be sketched in caricature, but any analysis of the influences which guide their motives and actions may well be beyond the reach of a stranger.

In a remarkable book published in Germany, and not yet translated, entitled "Engländer," the author, Herr Rudolf Kirchner, has collected together a number of biographical sketches of British public men and women, which show a most surprising penetration on the part of a foreigner. His idea is, by means of these pen portraits, to give a picture illustrating "the richness of public life in this island."

My attention was first drawn to the book on account of the photographs of the people dealt with. In many instances, instead of the conventional posed portrait, the author has selected especially characteristic snap-shots.

A Discriminating Critic.

We have Lord Balfour in soft hat, glasses, and an old suit to illustrate "the scholar politician"; Sir Austen Chamberlain with a fixed smile and striding through Downing Street; Lord Curzon, full of regalia, with a page; Mr. Thomas walking across the pavement from a taxi, pipe in mouth, with his most genial expression; Mr. Baldwin in frock coat, with folded hands, in slightly ecclesiastical attitude; two of Mr. Lloyd George—the one in radiant amiability, the other (*Der Demagoge*) gesticulating from an open-air platform; and so on.

The man who chose these photographs, I felt sure, knew something about the subjects of his sketches, and when I began to read I found that was the case. So far as his political characters are concerned, he is more appreciative than any British writer would be inclined to be. At the same time, he is critical in a way that is as discriminating as any British writer could be.

Some of his observations may be quoted to illustrate his discernment. His praise of Lord Balfour is tempered by criticism of his aloof detachment.

This statesman, who was deeply engaged in the manipulation of the international machine, this politician, who even before the war had waged more party and parliamentary battles than most modern Premiers have experienced in all their lives, this grandiose dialectician and debater, who with matchless lack of effort could blow a mound of his opponents' arguments to pieces, this apparent prototype of a specialised politician, accomplished all these things and by the way, these things, while all the time his soul, philosophising in aesthetic comfort, explored the world. Yet in Balfour's life nothing can be found for which he fought and strove with enthusiasm. He sacrificed himself for nothing, gave his heart's blood for nothing. In Westminster nothing remains of him more than a brilliant personal recollection. He made no mark on his time.

Lord Oxford.

Of Lord Oxford he says: "He was never a leader, never a creator. The driving force of the pre-war Cabinet came from others, not from Asquith. What issues from his lips is quiet and reasonable wisdom, unenthusiastic, often suited to convince, never suited to inspire or genuinely to warm."

He concludes his sketch with a sad description of the Lord Oxford and Asquith left over after the war, which "with fearful violence had swept away his work."

He delights in Mr. Thomas: "Tom Thomas unhesitatingly takes this and that Lord by the arm, he enjoys smacking encouragingly the highest personages on the back, he twists the buttons off the coats of the bidders, and digs them eagerly in the stomach with his finger. If the stomach of his argument, they contradict his argument, Thomas is the incarnation of the highest worldly wisdom of this country. 'Cheer up, old man!'

AMORY BOYCOTT.

The master of the s.s. *Nam Sang* (British) reports that the steamer has on board 800 tons of over-carried general cargo from Kobe to Amoy. It appears that owing to the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods at Amoy the coolies were not allowed to handle the cargo. They were permitted to shift it from tween-decks to the lower holds in order that 800 deck passengers could be embarked.

Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. Baldwin strikes him as a good-natured man, open, friendly, with a rather dour face. Heavy in his gait, clumsy in movement, simple, not polished, not a society man... bafflingly transparent, disturbingly well meaning, exaggeratedly modest. A man without compelling ambition and without petty suspicions, not like a politician or a diplomat. His nature is ignorant of intrigue. He prefers the peace of his country home to all else. Only the vision, only the divine impulse, keeps him at the post to which chance brought him... the triumph of second-rate brains, the triumph of common sense.

Mr. Lloyd George naturally occupies a great many pages. As he soared up to the stars in the war there faded from his vision the ideal which previously governed his life. He has never found it again. Who can succeed in unravelling Lloyd George's character? Doubtless his personal defects have contributed very considerably to the fact that this man, who could produce in a single minute more statesmanlike ideas than the majority of his critics in their whole lives, has in his development been forced by fate into such narrow lines.

"Good Old Ramsay."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's dramatic career is well described, but the author is always critical. He will confide to a thousand people the deepest secrets of his heart, in the passion of his speech he will completely forget himself, and so reveal himself, but he cannot bring himself to betray by a single word to his best political friends what he thinks and what he intends. Did he not strive as Labour Premier to avoid with great circumspection every political and diplomatic difficulty, instead of, as was expected from "good old Ramsay," galloping over all obstacles?

Lord Birkenhead's immense activities are described, as well as his personal habits and appearance. In all England there is no one who attaches more importance to aristocratic tradition, official position, and silk stockings than Mr. F. E. Smith from Birkenhead, near Liverpool. Birkenhead's literary productions strengthen the suspicion that he not only greatly over-estimates himself, but that he is much over-valued by those who regard him as a very remarkable person.

In many pages Lord Grey's war policy is explained, not unfairly and entirely without acrimony, and comment made on his reluctance to commit himself. Sir Austen, the shadow, is compared unfavourably with his father, the substance, and there is high praise for Mr. Churchill's book.

A great deal of admiration is expressed for Mr. McKenna, athlete, statesman, and City prince. Of Mr. Montagu Norman the author says that in any other country for a man to reach such a position as his, examinations and years of service in banks would be demanded, whereas "in England they just chose a man of great human qualities, a man of character, of insight, of discretion, an Englishman of high class."

"A Social Saviour."

A chapter on Mr. Hobbs gives the author an opportunity to say a word about sport, which "produces hero worship than any other activity of body or mind."

It appears to me that Mr. Hobbs plays a more important role in life than swinging his bat. He is indicative of a tendency: without the regulation of their bodies, these millions of the masses cannot bring about the regulation of their minds. When after the war the miners struck, when hysterical people began calling for soldiers and defence, the strike leaders took a football under their arm, and the playgrounds in the industrial areas were never livelier than in those days of threatening catastrophe.

Mr. Hobbs seems a social saviour. There are very few of the usual mistakes of names and titles in the book, and the only extravagance would seem to be christening Sir Robert Horne "a future Prime Minister."

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

Warships in port yesterday were: North Wall Basin, *Wanderer*; South Wall Basin, *Aphis*, *Moerhen*, and *Faulknor*; East Wall Basin, *Sms. L.2, L.3, L.15 and L.19*; West Wall Dock, *Vindictive*; In Dock, *Wishart*, *Wild Swan* and *Marazion*; Taikoo Dock, *Foghorn*; No. 8 Buoy, *Titanica*; No. 18 Buoy, *Ruthenia*; No. 25 Buoy, *Khark*. Exercising, *Hermes*, *Delhi* and *Dauntless*. Foreign Men of War, U.S.S. *Helena*.

THE CHINA COAST.

CHANGES IN OFFICER PERSONNEL.

The following are the latest changes in officer personnel on the China Coast:—

Mr. O. T. Harrison, chief officer, *Anking*, is on reserve. Mr. A. H. Mills, chief officer, *Ninghai*, has gone chief officer, *Anking*.

Mr. W. D. MacLean, third officer, *Anking*, is on reserve.

Mr. W. A. McDonald, chief officer, *Kueiyang*, is on reserve. Mr. R. J. Nunn, from Home leave, has gone chief officer, *Kueiyang*.

Mr. A. H. Finnie, second officer, *Tungchow*, has gone second officer, *Kuangtung*.

Mr. F. J. Wilson, third engineer, *Suifuang*, is on reserve. Mr. A. B. Blair, from reserve, has gone third engineer, *Suifuang*.

Mr. T. Curry, has been appointed third engineer, *Ninghai*. Mr. J. W. Ridley, third engineer, *Ninghai*, has gone third engineer, *Chusan*.

Mr. H. M. Neilson, second officer, *Hinsang*, has gone second officer, *Hopsang*. Mr. L. J. Stevenson, second officer, *Hopsang*, has gone second officer, *Hinsang*.

Mr. L. St. J. Munby, from reserve, has gone third officer, *Uingang*.

Mr. H. T. Sawyer, sup'y second officer, *Siangwo*, has gone second officer, *Pingwo*. Mr. J. R. Evans, second officer, *Pingwo*, has gone second officer, *Waishing*.

Mr. E. McNab, second engineer, *Siangwo*, is on reserve. Mr. J. Halkett, from reserve, has gone second engineer, *Siangwo*.

Captain W. Brewer, of the *Hydrangea*, has gone master, *Derwent*. Captain E. Jones, of the *Derwent*, has gone master, *Ling Nam*.

Mr. T. A. Goldenberg, second officer, *Pheumphen*, has gone second officer, *Hatching*. Mr. A. Aiken, second officer, *Hatching*, is on reserve.

Mr. R. H. Wethrell, second officer, *Hutchard*, has gone master, same ship.

Captain T. H. Ball, from reserve, has gone master, *Hydrangea*.

Mr. J. Robinson, chief officer, *Chung On*, is on reserve.

Mr. N. Seaton has been appointed chief officer, *Wing Hang*. Shipping and Engineering.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The Blue Funnel Line s.s. *Aeneas* arrived at Marseilles on July 4th.

The Blue Funnel Line s.s. *Glaucus* and s.s. *Calchas* arrived at London on June 29th and June 30th, respectively.

The Blue Funnel Line s.s. *Ningchow* arrived at Liverpool on July 28th.

The Blue Funnel liner *Eumaeus* arrived at Boston on July 3rd.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Adriatic (Blue Funnel), due July 18th.

Aeneas (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 28th.

Amazon (M.M.), due July 19th.

Antenor (Blue Funnel), due July 21st.

Athos (M.M.), due August 30th.

Calchas (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 10th.

Chenevoux (M.M.), due August 2nd.

D'Artagnan (M.M.), due September 13th.

Desana (N.D.L.), due this morning.

Devanha (P. & O.), due August 4th.

Empress of Canada (C.P.R.), due July 19th.

Eurylochus (Blue Funnel), due September 11th.

Hector (Blue Funnel), due August 25th.

Iraion (Blue Funnel), due to-day.

Kashmir (P. & O.), due September 29th.

Keemun (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 20th.

Khyber (P. & O.), due August 4th.

Lycanor (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 10th.

Macedonia (P. & O.), due October 13th.

Malva (P. & O.), due September 15th.

Mantua (P. & O.), due November 11th.

Menelaus (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 12th.

Mongolia (P. & O.), due October 28th.

Morcia (P. & O.), due August 16th.

Muensterland (Hugo Stinnes Linien), due July 14th.

Ningchow (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 27th.

Norona (P. & O.), due to-day.

Perseus (Blue Funnel), due July 17th.

Philoctetes (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 5th.

Rawalpindi (P. & O.), due July 21st.

Rhezenor (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 1st.

Santhia (B.I. and Apar), due July 10th.

St. Albans (E. & A.), due Sept. 8th.

Takliwa (B.I. & Apar), due to-day.

Tanda (E. & A.), due August 8th.

Tara (B.I. & Apar), due July 12th.

Telemachus (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 5th.

Tilawa (B.I. & Apar), due July 20th.

Talou (M.M.), due July 22nd.

N. Y. K.

REDUCED FARES SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS ON SALE

From 15th JUNE to 14th SEPTEMBER

FIRST CLASS ONLY

HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI AND RETURN	H. \$120
" " " " " " " "	H. \$165
" " " " " " " "	H. \$190
" " " " " " " "	H. \$210
" " " " " " " "	H. \$235

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CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby

landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 30th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by the 16th instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

Agents.
Hong Kong, 8th July, 1927. [5110]

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "PAUL LECAT."

BRINGING CARGO FROM MARSILLES, etc.

ALSO CARGO FROM BORDEAUX, EX S.S. "VILLE DE AMIENS."

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored in the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Thursday, the 14th instant, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignee, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 11th July, 1927.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

J. LIMAGE,
Agent.
Hong Kong, 5th July, 1927. [5098]

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, July 10th.

Previous On Date On Date

Day at 2 p.m. 6 a.m. 2 p.m.

Barometer... 29.71 29.77 29.79

Temperature... 87 82 86

Humidity... 73 85 75

Wind... Direction SW S SSE

Force... 4 3 2

Weather... OQ 0 0

Rain... 0.10 0.00 0.19

Highest open-air Temperature, 9th: 87

Lowest open-air Temperature, 10th: 82

B-Blue sky; C-Cloudy; D-Drizzle; F-Fog; L-Lightning;

M-Mist; O-Overcast; P-Passing showers; Q-Squalls; R-Rain; T-Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 11th to 17th, 1927.

High Water. Low Water.

Days of Week Date of Month Hong Kong Standard Time Height Hong Kong Standard Time Height.

Mon. 11 h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.

Tues. 12 m. 6 29 6 1 1 53 1 9

Wed. 13 m. 6 54 6 6 0 35 2 9

Thur. 14 m. 7 26 7 1 1 10 2 9

Fri. 15 m. 8 6 7 5 1 44 2 9

Sat. 16 m. 8 40 7 39 2 19 2 9

Sun. 17 m. 9 36 8 0 2 57 2 8

Sun. 17 m. 10 23 7 9 3 38 2 8

Sun. 17 m. 10 23 7 9 3 38 2 8

Sun. 17 m. 10 23 7 9 3 38 2 8

Sun. 17 m. 10 23 7 9 3 38 2 8

Sun. 17 m. 10 23 7 9 3 38 2 8

Sun. 17 m. 10 23 7 9 3 38 2 8

Sun. 17 m. 10 23 7 9 3 38 2 8

Sun. 17 m. 10 23 7 9 3 38 2 8

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

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COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 50 PASSENGERS.
FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA—273. 0s. 0d.

OUTWARD.

Sailings from Europe for Shanghai and Northern Ports:—

M.S. "MUNSTERLAND" (H.S.L.)... due here on or about the 15th July
S.S. "OLDENBURG" (H.S.L.)... due here on or about the 29th July
S.S. "ADOLF VON BAEYER" (H.S.L.)... due here on or about the 15th Aug.
S.S. "SAARLAND" (H.S.L.)... due here on or about the 28th Aug.
S.S. "EMIL KIEDORF" (H.S.L.)... due here on or about the 13th Sept.
S.S. "HESSEN" (H.S.L.)... due here on or about the 27th Sept.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Europe via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

M.S. "ERMLAND" (H.S.L.)... sailing from here on or about the 18th July
M.S. "VOGTLAND" (H.S.L.)... sailing from here on or about the 3rd Aug.
M.S. "MUNSTERLAND" (H.S.L.)... sailing from here on or about the 19th Aug.
S.S. "OLDENBURG" (H.S.L.)... sailing from here on or about the 6th Sept.
S.S. "ADOLF VON BAEYER" (H.S.L.)... sailing from here on or about the 23rd Sept.

Calling at Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam and Hamburg and Antwerp.
Calling at Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
Calling at Marseilles, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

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STEAMERS	FROM	DEPARTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LE
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THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.

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STEAMER	Due Hong Kong or on about	SAILING FROM OR ABOUT
TAIPING	In Port	15th July
CHANGTE	10th August	10th August
TAIPING	6th September	18th September
CHANGTE	11th October	18th October

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Telephone: CENTRAL 36.

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Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "CITY OF CHESTER"	Via Suez Canal	14th July.
S.S. "HELENUS"	Via Suez Canal	31st July.
S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD"	Via Suez Canal	14th August.
S.S. "MENTOR"	Via Suez Canal	28th August.
S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH"	Via Suez Canal	11th September.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

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LIGNES COMMERCIALES (CARGO BOATS).

Monthly Sailings direct to HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK, via "YANG TSE" ... 5th August.

S.S. "YALOU" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON, HAVRE about the 23rd July.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (MAIL SERVICE)

Steamers.	Sailings from Marseilles.	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Shanghai and Japan.	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles.
SPHINX	—	—	18th July
PAUL LECAT	—	—	2nd Aug.
AMAZON	17th June	19th July	18th Aug.
CHENONOUX	1st July	30th Aug.	30th Sept.
ATHOS II	29th July	18th Sept.	11th Oct.
D'ARTAGNAN	12th Aug.	—	—

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES (including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A Class 1st Class...£ 99. 0d. Od. B Class 1st Class...£ 85. 0d. Od.

Through Tickets to London and Leaving Town of Europe.

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Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

July 8th.

Ryusho Maru, Japanese str., 3,745 tons, Capt. K. Takahashi, from Miike, which port she left on July 1st, with a cargo of coal, lying at Wanchai.—M.B.K.

Sanjin Maru, Japanese str., 1,507 tons, Capt. J. Ikenaga, from Keelung, which port she left on July 5th, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. C53.—M.B.K.

Sango Maru, Japanese str., 2,723 tons, Capt. Giuro Kawaaki, from Chinggangtao, which port she left on July 1st, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. E50.—Dodwell & Co.

July 9th.

Aminta, British str., 3,150 tons, Capt. G. F. Harding, from Yokohama, which port she left on July 1st, lying at Taikoo Dock.—A.P.C.

Benwackie, British str., 3,003 tons, Capt. J. Sinclair, from Macao, which port she left on July 6th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Gibb, Livingstone Co.

Ceylon Maru, Japanese str., 4,905 tons, Capt. M. Mishima, from Moji, which port she left on July 3rd, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

Chipping, British str., 1,199 tons, Capt. D. G. Burleigh, from Haiphong, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. C34.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Danmark, Danish motor ship, 5,342 tons, Capt. C. Knudsen, from Singapore, which port she left on July 4th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—John Manners & Co.

Deli Maru, Japanese str., 1,292 tons, Capt. K. Yucita, from Takao and Swatow, with merchandise, lying at O.S.K. Wharf.—O.S.K.

Tok Tai, Chinese str., 1,016 tons, Capt. N. Norval, from Sandakan, which port she left on July 2nd, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C37.—China Borneo Shipping Co.

Kwong Sang, British str., 1,428 tons, Capt. A. D. Kelman, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B32.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Nam Sang, British str., 4,035 tons, Capt. F. Mooney, from Kobe via Amoy. The former port she left on June 3rd and the latter on July 7th, with 2,448 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Norviken, Norwegian str., 1,770 tons, Capt. Robert Jensen, from Singapore and Hoihow, with general cargo and firewood, lying at buoy No. C17.—Tao Nam S.S. Co.

Phu-nang, Chinese str., 1,022 tons, Capt. J. Bruhn, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. C39.—Chau Yue Tong.

Tjikarang, Dutch str., 6,064 tons, Capt. P. Lems, from Sourabaya and Pandan. The former port she left on June 23rd and the latter on July 6th, with sugar and general cargo, lying at buoy No. A5.—J.C.J.L.

Tyndareus, British str., 7,172 tons, Capt. R. J. Williams, from Seattle and Kobe. The former port she left on June 4th and the latter on July 4th, with flour and general cargo, amounting to 4,600 tons, lying at buoy No. A3.—B. & S.

July 10th.

Fingal, Norwegian str., 1,243 tons, Capt. N. Bull Melsom, from Keelung, which port she left on July 1th, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. C49.—Thoresen & Co.

Hai Ning, British str., 832 tons, Capt. W. C. Pasmore, from Foochow, Amoy and Swatow, with 623 tons of general cargo, lying at Douglas Wharf.—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

Hop Sang, British str., 1,358 tons, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at West Point Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Tachung, Chinese str., 1,115 tons, Capt. F. Tschun, from Swatow, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C19.—Wallem & Co.

CLEARANCES.

July 9th.

Benwackie, for Miike.

Borneo, for Hoihow.

Ceylon Maru, for Singapore.

Cymric Pride, for Sourabaya.

Danmark, for Shanghai.

Haiching, for Swatow.

Hop Sang, for Canton.

Huidang, for Kwang Chow Wan.

Kato Maru, for Swatow.

Ling Nam, for Swatow.

Ming Sang, for Haiphong.

Sango Maru, for Moji.

Sungshan Maru, for Chingwangtao.

Tai Sze Ma, for Kwang Chow Wan.

Tak Hing, for Haiphong.

July 10th.

Genma, for Manila.

Hiram, for Swatow.

Kwong Sang, for Swatow.

Norviken, for Swatow.

Ryusho Maru, for Hongay.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

AND

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TO SAN FRANCISCO OR SEATTLE.

"THE PRESIDENT LINERS"

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU SHANGHAI KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... Tuesday, July 19th

PRESIDENT MADISON ... Tuesday, Aug. 2nd

PRESIDENT JACKSON ... Tuesday, Aug. 10th

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY ... Tuesday, Aug. 30th

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... Tuesday, Sept. 13th

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

HONG KONG TO EUROPE

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Choice of railway line across United States and Canada, with liberal stop-over privileges for Sightseeing. Ask for information. Following are suggested itineraries:—

From Hong Kong	Via	Connecting with Steamship	From N. York	Arriving at
July 13	Seattle	Berengaria	Aug. 10	C'burg-Shmpta Aug. 16
July 19	San Francisco	Leviathan	Aug. 29	P'mth-C'burg Aug. 26
July 27	Seattle	Aquitania	Aug. 24	C'burg-Shmpta Aug. 30
Aug. 3	San Francisco	Majestic	Sept. 8	C'burg-Shmpta Sept. 9
Aug. 10	Seattle	Mauretania	Sept. 6	P'mth-C'burg Sept. 13
Aug. 16	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 17	C'burg-Shmpta Sept. 23
Aug. 24	Seattle	Berengaria	Sept. 21	C'burg-Shmpta Sept. 27
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homeria	Oct. 1	C'burg-Shmpta Oct. 7
Sept. 7	Seattle	Aquitania	Oct. 5	C'burg-Shmpta Oct. 11
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 16	C'burg-Shmpta Oct. 21
Sept. 21	Seattle	Leviathan	Oct. 22	C'burg-Shmpta Oct. 28
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 29	C'burg-Shmpta Nov. 4

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Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homeria	Oct. 1	C'burg-Shmpta Oct. 7
Sept. 7	Seattle	Aquitania	Oct. 5	C'burg-Shmpta Oct. 11
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Choice of railway line across United States and Canada, with liberal stop-over privileges for Sightseeing. Ask for information. Following are suggested itineraries:—

From Hong Kong	Via	Connecting with Steamship	From N. York	Arriving at
July 13	Seattle	Berengaria	Aug. 10	C'burg-Shmpta Aug. 16
July 19	San Francisco	Leviathan	Aug. 29	P'mth-C'burg Aug. 26
July 27	Seattle	Aquitania	Aug. 24	C'burg-Shmpta Aug. 30
Aug. 3	San Francisco	Majestic	Sept. 8	C'burg-Shmpta Sept. 9
Aug. 10	Seattle	Mauretania	Sept. 6	P'mth-C'burg Sept. 13
Aug. 16	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 17	C'burg-Shmpta Sept. 23
Aug. 24	Seattle	Berengaria	Sept. 21	C'burg-Shmpta Sept. 27
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homeria	Oct. 1	C'burg-Shmpta Oct. 7
Sept. 7	Seattle	Aquitania	Oct. 5	C'burg-Shmpta Oct. 11
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 16	C'burg-Shmpta Oct. 21
Sept. 21	Seattle	Leviathan	Oct. 22	C'burg-Shmpta Oct. 28
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 29	C'burg-Shmpta Nov. 4

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

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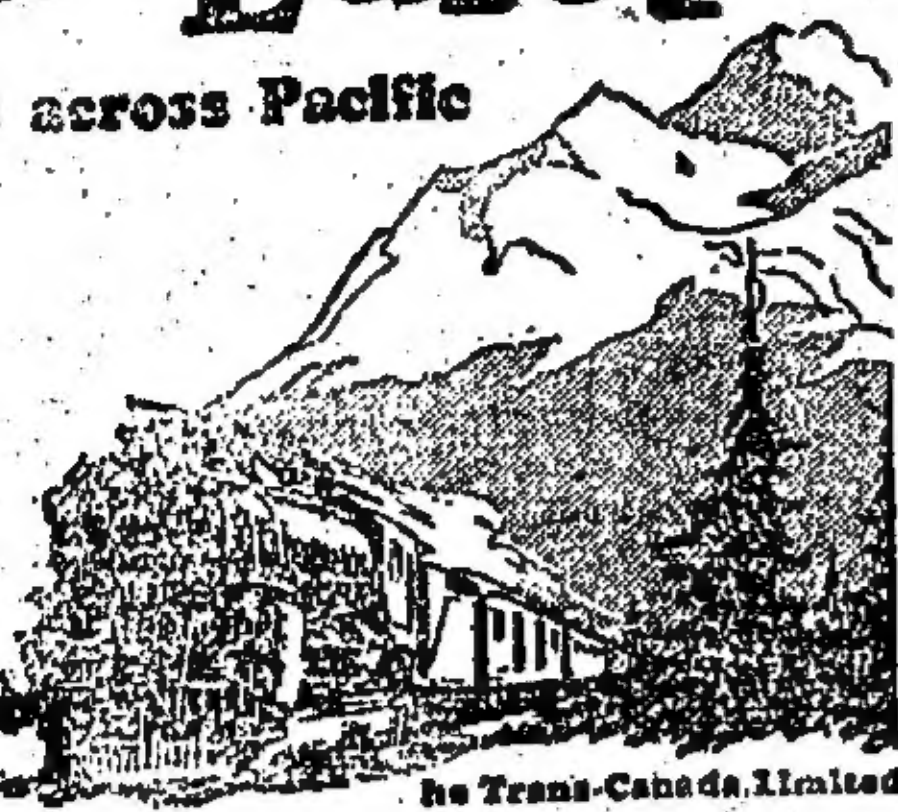
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Only 9 days across Pacific
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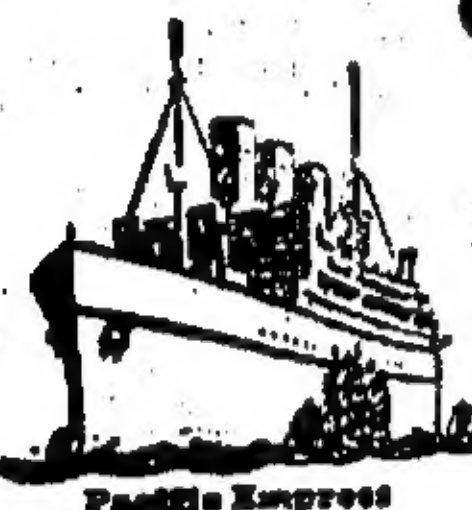
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SHINYO MARU (Cable Keelung) ... Tuesday, 12th July, at 6 a.m.

*SIBERIA MARU ... Tuesday, 26th July, at 10 a.m.

TAIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 8th Aug.

*Cable Keelung & Los Angeles, Omitting Honolulu.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 16th July, at 11 a.m.

HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 30th July, at 11 a.m.

KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 13th Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th July, at 11 a.m.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Aug.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TAMBA MARU ... Monday, 11th July

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

BARUYO MARU ... Monday, 11th July

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Thursday, 11th Aug.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

BENGAL MARU ... Thursday, 21st July

TATSUNO MARU ... Wednesday, 10th Aug.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

DELAGEA MARU ... Tuesday, 19th July

CALOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 22nd July

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

BARUNA MARU ... Monday, 11th July

YAMAGATA MARU (Mojito direct) ... Wednesday, 18th July

MATSUMOTO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th July

YOYOHASHI MARU ... Monday, 25th July

For further information, apply to—

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Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.

All lower berths. Doctor carried.
English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.
1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$125.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.)
Service to destinations in the Netherlands East Indies
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Agents—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

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Shipping News Week-End Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

WEEK-END FREIGHT RETURNS.

FAIR FREIGHTS ON
SATURDAY.

BUT DECREASED YESTERDAY.

The freight returns for the week-end were fair, considering the number of arrivals. Saturday's returns showed an increased tonnage for this port, compared with the figures which had prevailed for the previous few days, but yesterday morning's shipping statement was much lower, there being only nine cargo carriers compared with fifteen on the previous day. The absence of C.N.C. vessels arriving is being reflected in freight statements.

SATURDAY'S RETURN.

The return for Saturday, for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m., showed that five British vessels all carried cargo for this port. The total quantity discharged here came to 11,833 tons, with one ship bringing 2,448 tons of general, another 4,500 tons, one 2,800 tons of rice and 630 tons of general, and another, 2,000 tons of rice and 340 tons of general.

In eight other ships there were 10,118 tons of cargo for this port, making a total freight imported of 21,951 tons. The best returns of these vessels were 1,500 tons of coal, 1,500 tons of rice, 1,800 tons of the same commodity and 2,487 tons and 1,800 tons of general cargo.

For ports beyond Hong Kong there were only 7,298 tons, of which only 546 tons were in British steamers (2). The best entry was 3,882 tons of general.

Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals and departures for the period under review were—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	5	1
Japanese	5	2
Chinese	4	1
French	0	1
Totals	14	5

Cargo Carriers.

Cargo carriers were as under:—

S.S. *Nam Sang* (British) from Kobe and Amoy, 2,448 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, and 348 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Tyngdars* (British) from Seattle and Kobe, 4,500 tons general for Hong Kong and 200 tons general for other ports.

S.S. *Hydrangea* (British) from Port Bayard, 108 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Sanya Maru* (Japanese) from Chinwangtao, 70 tons coal for other ports.

S.S. *Sungshen* (Japanese) from Canton.

S.S. *Ryusho Maru* (Japanese), from Miki, 2,487 tons coal for Hong Kong and 1,000 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Tak Hing* (Chinese), from Antau, 170 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Taijima* (Chinese) from Kwang Chow Wan, 200 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Tsun Feng* (Chinese) from Saigon, 1,800 tons rice for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Fuh Tai* (Chinese) from Sandakan, 1,900 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Apsey* (British) from Bangkok, 2,800 tons rice and 630 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Borneo* (British), from Haiphong, 2,000 tons rice and 340 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Bintang* (Danish), from Bangkok and Swatow, 1,528 tons rice for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Ceylon Maru* (Japanese), from Yokohama and Moji, 635 tons general for Hong Kong and 3,882 tons general for other ports.

S.S. *Sanjin Maru* (Japanese), from Keelung, 2,800 tons coal for Hong Kong and 1,800 tons general for other ports.

YESTERDAY'S RETURNS.

Imports were unusually low during the period ended at 9 a.m. yesterday. Nine vessels discharged

14,324 tons of cargo, of which 3,300 tons were in three British bottoms. Six vessels carried a total of 20,429 tons for other ports, of which 2,438 tons were in two British ships. The heaviest returns were 3,942 tons of iron and general for Hong Kong per s.s. *Danmark* (Danish), 2,300 tons of rice for Hong Kong per s.s. *Chip Shing* (British), and 2,307 tons general for Hong Kong per s.s. *Tjikarung* (Dutch).

Among miscellaneous cargoes for the Colony were 2,300 tons of rice per *Chip Shing*, 1,400 tons coal per *Fingal* (Norwegian), 1,200 tons rice per *Phrangung* (Chinese), 2,307 tons sugar, arack, and kopok per *Tjikarung*, 1,000 tons rice, meal, tea, salt fish and sundries per *Ta Chung*.

Dangerous goods were notified by s.s. *Danmark* (151 tons chlorate of potash) and *Tjikarung* (arack).

Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals for the period under review numbered 11, namely: British, 4; Dutch, 1; Norwegian, 2; Japanese, 1; and Chinese, 2. There were 12 departures.

Cargo Carriers.

Cargo carriers were:—

S.S. *Banurackie* (British) from Manila, 1,000 tons general cargo for Hong Kong and 2,000 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Kwang Sang* (British) from Canton, 438 tons general cargo for other ports.

S.S. *Chip Shing* (British) from Haiphong, 2,300 tons rice for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Tjikarung* (Dutch) from Sourabaya, 2,207 tons general cargo for Hong Kong and 8,400 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Danmark* (Danish) from Singapore, 3,942 tons iron and general cargo for Hong Kong and 7,350 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Noriken* (Norwegian) from Hoihow, 800 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Fingal* (Norwegian) from Keelung, 1,400 tons of coal for Hong Kong and 1,770 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Del Maru* (Japanese) from Swatow, 475 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 375 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Phrangung* (Chinese) from Hoihow, 1,200 tons rice for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Ta Chung* (Chinese) from Swatow, 1,000 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

HOSPITAL SHIP LEAVES FOR
WEIHAIWEI.

AN EMPTY HARBOUR.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

There is very little to record from the waterfront during the week-end. There has been no change in the C.N.C. strike, and although one or two meetings of the Guilds have been held no information is available, and so far as is known the position remains the same. The absence of arrivals of C.N.C. steamers is being reflected daily in the cargo returns at the Harbour Office.

Harbour Empty.

The Harbour has borne a deserted appearance during the week-end, both with regard to warships and merchant vessels. There were only one or two Naval vessels in port, as will be seen by the "Warships in Port" list. The 1st Cruiser Squadron was out, and the *Hermes* and other ships were also away at exercises.

"Mains" and "Assaye" Go North.

The Naval hospital ships *Mains* has gone to Weihaiwei and the *P. & O. Assaye*, which has been converted into an ambulance ship has also gone north to Shanghai. The sailing of these vessels has been on account of developments in the Northern situation. The *Mains* has been in the harbour since March 4th, this year, and the *Assaye* was converted into an ambulance ship at Kowloon Dock after bringing out the Green Howards and half the General Hospital Staff.

"Tung On's" Mishap.

During the trip from Canton on Friday afternoon a mishap occurred to one of the propellers of the s.s. *Tung On*, which in company with the *Sai On* carries most of the Chinese passengers since the boycott of the British steamers. This caused a lessening of speed, and the steamer got into port here nearly two hours late. She was docked during the week-end for repairs.

China Coast Skipper Goes Home.

An old China Coast skipper, Captain E. Monkman, who has seen 29 years service with the China Navigation Company, as mentioned recently, was a passenger on the *P. & O. s.s. Khiva* which left for Hong Kong on Saturday. Capt. Monkman, who is now retiring, was Commodore of the Company's Northern fleet. He is a native of London and is returning there after leaving Hong Kong in 1898.

Mails.

The *Haruna Maru* arrived with mails from the Straits yesterday, and the *President Lincoln* brought U.S.A., Canadian and Northern mail in the afternoon. To-day the *Alta Maru* is due with Home and Europe mail via Siberia.

Deck Passengers.

The total number of Asiatic deck passengers entering the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Saturday was 896, of which number the s.s. *Nam Sang* (British) brought 600 from Kobe and Amoy, and the s.s. *Borneo* (British) 218 from Haiphong. For the same period ended at 9 a.m. yesterday the total number of Asiatic deck passengers disembarked was 610.

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S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 3rd August

S.S. "KABINGA" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 18th August

AUSTRALIA

Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

S.S. "CITY OF CHESTER" ... via Suez Canal ... 14th July

S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 14th August

S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ... 11th September

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S.S. "COMERIC" ... via Suez Canal ... 16th July

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

S.S. "TINHOU" ... From Hong Kong ... 6th August

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.

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DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ALIPPORE"	5,273	21st July	Straits and Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	23rd July	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	27th July	Straits and Bombay.
"NYANZA"	7,023	3rd Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	8th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,819	20th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	23rd Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"MOREA"	10,953	17th Sept.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	15th Oct.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	29th Oct.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	12th Nov.	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	26th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	10th Dec.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Dec.	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	7th Jan., 1928	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	21st Jan., 1928	do.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKLIWA"	7,928	15th July	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
"TILAWA"	10,008	22nd July	do.
"SANTHA"	7,754	12th Aug.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	29th July	Manila, Sandakan, Thaur Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Sept.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Sept.	

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The *P. & O. S.S. Co. Ltd.* steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawau, Timor, Durban, or other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand

Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The *P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers* to London via Suez Canal.

The *P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers* to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"NOVARA"	6,989	12th July, 6 a.m.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TARA"	6,322	14th July, 7 a.m.	Amoy, Shanghai, Kobe and Osaka.
"SANTHA"	7,754	18th July	Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,819	22nd July	Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	5th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,956	8th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,953	12th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NAGFORE"	5,283	30th Aug.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	2nd Sept.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"NYANZA"	7,023	16th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,986	18th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	30th Sept.	do.
"ABAPURA"	6,000	4th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	14th Oct.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	23rd Oct.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,848	12th Nov.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	28th Nov.	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	19th Dec.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	24th Dec.	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	7th Jan., 1923	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	21st Jan., 1923	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	4th Feb., 1923	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	18th Feb., 1923	do.
"MANTUA"	10,848	28th Feb., 1923	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	17th Mar., 1923	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	30th Mar., 1923	do.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI ...	Pres. Lincoln	11th July
MANILA ...	Empress of Asia	11th July
MANILA ...	Pres. Grant	11th July
MANILA ...	Novara	11th July
STRAITS ...	Hosang	11th July
SUEZ & SHANGHAI ...	Ision	11th July
JAPAN, SHANGHAI & EUROPE via SIBERIA ...	Allai Maru	11th July
STRAITS ...	Taru	12th July
SHANGHAI & EUROPE via SIBERIA ...	Oamaruohiro	12th July
JAPAN and SHANGHAI ...	Hakozaki Maru	12th July
SUEZ and STRAITS ...	Empress of Canada	12th July
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN & SHANGHAI ...	Pres. Cleveland	12th July
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN & SHANGHAI ...	Pres. Hayes	12th July
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN & SHANGHAI ...	Siberia Maru	12th July
SUEZ and STRAITS ...	Adriatic	12th July
JAPAN ...	Ati Maru	12th July
JAPAN & SHANGHAI ...	Sphina	12th July
AUSTRALIA & MANILA ...	Mahima M. P.	12th July
SUEZ & STRAITS ...	Antonia	12th July
SHANGHAI ...	Hakozaki Maru	12th July
JAPAN & SHANGHAI ...	Kamo Maru	12th July
STRAITS ...		

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow and Bangkok ...	Binlang	Monday, 11th, 8.30 A.M.
Japan & *Hankow ...	Hakuyo Maru	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai and *Japan ...	Haruna Maru	10.30 A.M.
Swatow ...	Produce	3.30 P.M.
Formosa, Shanghai, Japan, Hongkong, U.S.A., *Canada, *C. & S. America, and *EUROPE via San Francisco, due San Francisco, 8th Aug. & Europe via Siberia ...	Shingo Maru	Reg. 4.15 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.
Manila ...	Pres. Lincoln	4.30 P.M.
*Straits and Calcutta ...	Namwang	Parcels 5.00 P.M. Letters 12th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Hai Ning	Tuesday, 12th, 1.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt, *EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 11th Aug.	Automedon	Reg. 1.00 P.M. Letters 1.00 P.M. G.P.O. 1.45 P.M. Letters 2.30 P.M.
Shanghai, *Japan, *Canada, *U.S.A., *C. & S. America and *Europe via Victoria B.C.—due Victoria B.C., 1st Aug., and Europe via Siberia ...	Pres. Grant	Parcels 3.00 P.M. Letters 4.15 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & S. America, *EUROPE via Vancouver, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 31st July, & Europe via Siberia ...	Emp. of Asia	Wednesday, 12th, Reg. 9.15 A.M. Letters 10.10 A.M.
Swatow ...	Wai Shing	Wednesday, 12th, 8.30 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name on y.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST
FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE

"AUTOMEDON" 12th July Mars, L'lon, B'dam, & H'burg.
 "PATROCLUS" 27th July Mars, L'lon, B'dam, & Glasgow.
 "MACHON" 9th Aug. Mars, L'lon, B'dam, & H'burg.
 "ANTENOR" 24th Aug. Mars, L'lon, B'dam, & Glasgow.
 *Call at Casablanca.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"CANEA" 15th July Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
 "ATREUS" 20th Aug. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
 "TEUCER" 15th Sept. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)
 "TYNDAROS" 23rd July Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
 "PROFESLAUS" 13th Aug. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
 "MENTOR" 27th Aug. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE

"HELENUS" 31st July New York, Boston & Baltimore.
 "MENTOR" 28th Aug. New York, Boston & Baltimore.
 "PATROCLUS" 27th July Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "ANTENOR" 24th Aug. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "RECTOR" 5th Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "AENEAS" 1st Nov. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.
 For freight and passage rates and information apply to—
Butterfield & Swire,
 Agents.

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S
LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send Home

P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,594,100
 RESERVE FUND £180,000
 HEAD OFFICE
 125, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.

The Corporation undertakes General Banking and Exchange Business of every description and in addition to its Branches has Agencies in all the principal towns of the World.

L. E. HOPKINS,
 Manager.
 Prince's Building, Charter Road, Hong Kong.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000
 Issued and Fully Paid \$50,000,000
 Reserve Funds:—
 Sterling \$23,000,000
 Silver \$13,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$50,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Court of Directors:
 Hon. Mr. D. G. M. BERNARD,
 Chairman,
 A. H. COXSON, Esq.,
 Deputy Chairman,
 W. H. Bell, Esq., W. L. Paterson, Esq.,
 N. S. Brown, Esq., T. G. Weill, Esq.,
 A. Macgowan, Esq., H. P. White, Esq.,
 Acting Chief Manager:
 Hon. Mr. A. O. HYNES.

BRANCHES:—
 Amoy, Hongkong, Peking,
 Hankow, Iloilo, Penang,
 Batavia, Ipoh, Rangoon,
 Bombay, Johore, Saigon,
 Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco,
 Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai,
 Chefoo, London, Singapore,
 Colombo, Lyons, Surabaya,
 Dairen, Malacca, Tientsin,
 Foochow, Manila, Yokohama,
 Haiphong, Moscow, Tokyo,
 Hankow, Nagasaki, Tsingtau,
 Harbin, New York, Yokohama.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.
 Hong Kong, 25th May, 1927. [28]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
 For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
 A. O. HYNES,
 Acting Chief Manager.
 Hong Kong, 9th March, 1927. [2]

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.

AN AMERICAN BANK.
 CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
 U.S. \$5,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
 27, WALL STREET,
 NEW YORK.

BRANCHES:
 SHANGHAI.

General Banking and Exchange Business.
 Interest Allowed on all Deposits.
 Rates on Application.
 LONDON AND PARIS AGENTS:
 EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF N.Y.
 88] D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
 BANKERS
 ESTABLISHED 1824.
 HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Authorized Capital, Guilders 150,000,000.
 (€12,500,000)
 Paid-Up Capital, Guilders 80,000,000.
 (€6,400,000)
 Reserve Fund, Guilders 21,117,340.
 (€1,750,778)
 Special Reserve, Guilders 22,660,000.
 (€1,883,330)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
 Eastern Head Office: BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Batavia, Bandoeng, Bencoolen, Calcutta, Cherbon, Djedda, Djember, Djelakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Koto-Budjo, Madras, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Soerabaya, Singapore, Soerabaya (Sumatra), Soerabaya (Socatra), (Solo), Tegal, Tientsin and West-Indies.

*These offices have Safe Deposit Boxes to Let.

London Bankers:—National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world.
 Banking Business of every description transacted.
 O. STEENSTRA,
 Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中
 (Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 2nd of November, 1917.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$50,000,000.00
 PAID-UP CAPITAL 19,700,000.00
 RESERVE FUND 9,304,999.99

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Hong Kong Branch:—4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers:—THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

New York Bankers:—THE EQUITY TRUST CO., THE IRVING BANK, COLUMBIA TRUST CO.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on Approved Securities.

Special facilities for domestic exchange.

SHOU J. CHEN,
 Manager.
 Hong Kong, 29th June, 1927. [28]

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

Authorized Capital £2,000,000
 Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
 Paid-up Capital £1,080,000
 Reserve Fund and Res. £1,545,867

BRANCHES:
 The Bank of England and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:
 Bangkok, Kandy, Penang,
 Batavia, Karachi, Port Louis,
 Bombay, Kota Bharu, (Mauritius)
 Calcutta, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon,
 Colombo, Kuantan, Simla,
 Delhi, (Pabang) Singapore,
 Hong Kong, Madras, Sourabaya,
 Howrah, New York.

HONG KONG BRANCHES:
 Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.
 O. L. O. SANDES, Manager.
 7, Queen's Road Central,
 Hong Kong, 10th April, 1927. [29]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital fully paid-up Yen 100,000,000
 Reserve Fund Yen 22,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS AT:
 Alexander, Honolulu, Rangoon,
 Batavia, Kai Yuen, Saigon,
 Bombay, Karachi, Soerabaya,
 Buenos Aires, Kobe, San Francisco,
 Calcutta, Lyons, Siam,
 Canton, Los Angeles, Semarang,
 Changchun, Manila, Shanghai,
 Dairen, Nagasaki, Singapore,
 (Dahly) Nagoya, Shimoda,
 Fushing, Nanking, Sydney,
 (Makden) Osaka, Tientsin,
 Hamburg, New York, Tokyo,
 Hankow, Peking, Yankin,
 Harbin, Rio de Janeiro,
 Hong Kong, Vladivostok (Temporarily closed).

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
 H. MORI, Manager.
 Hong Kong, 11th March, 1927. [30]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

HEAD OFFICE:
 99, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital, Frs. 75,000,000.00
 Paid-up Capital Frs. 53,400,000.00
 Reserve Fund Frs. 59,384,619.10

BRANCHES:
 Bangkok, Hanoi, Pondicherry,
 Battambang, Hong Kong, Saigon,
 Canton, Mengtze, Shanghai,
 Canton, Nam-Dinh, Singapore,
 Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin,
 Haiphong, Peking, Tonkin,
 Hankow, Pnom-Penh, Yunnan.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes to let.

OH. LEWIS,
 Manager.
 Hong Kong, 26th February, 1927. [32]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.
 No. 10, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONG KONG.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$10,000,000
 PAID-UP CAPITAL 5,000,000
 RESERVE FUND 1,200,000

BRANCHES AND AGENTS AT:
 Batavia, Nagasaki, San Francisco,
 Bombay, Kobe, Seattle,
 Calcutta, New York, Soerabaya,
 Canton, Osaka, Singapore,
 Haiphong, Paris, Siam,
 Honolulu, Peking, Sydney,
 Kowloon, Penang, Taipei,
 London, Rangoon, Tientsin,
 Manila, Shanghai, Tokyo.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES TO LET.
 SAN TONG PO,
 Chief Manager.
 Hong Kong, 7th March, 1927.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

(TAIWAN GINKO.)
 Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1896.

Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000
 Capital (Paid-up) Yen 39,375,000

HEAD OFFICE:—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
 JAPAN:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.

FORMOSA:—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makong, Nanto, Shingchi, Taichu, Tainan, Takao, Tamsui, Toen, Hatto, Taito.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS:—Hong Kong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:
 THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARK BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, India, China, Siam, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. TAKAGI,
 Manager.
 Hong Kong Branch,
 5, Des Voux Road, Central,
 Hong Kong, 11th May, 1926. [37]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Established 1912.
 HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Hong Kong Currency

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$11,000,000
 PAID-UP CAPITAL \$684,200
 RESERVE FUND 880,000

BRANCHES:
 CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, BANGKOK, NEW YORK and SAN FRANCISCO.

London Bankers:—THE LLOYDS BANK, LTD.

Correspondents:
 In all Principal Cities of the World.

Foreign Exchange and Banking Business of every description transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes) at a Yearly Rental of from \$5 to \$40.

LOOK POON SHAN,
 Chief Manager.

Printed and Published by OFFICE THOMAS, BREAKSPAR, for the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 1A, Charter Road, Victoria, Hong Kong. London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA.

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
 INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1826.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £25,000,000
 Reserve Fund £4,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors £23,000,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
 ALOR STAR, IPOH, BANGKOK,
 AMSTERDAM, KARACHI, SEMARANG,
 BATAVIA, KUALA, SHANGHAI,
 BOMBAY, KANABAR, SINGAPORE,
 CALCUTTA, KUALA, SOERABAYA,
 CANTON, LUMPUK, TAIPEI,
 OREY, MADRAS, RANGOON,
 COLOMBO, NEW YORK, TIENTSIN,
 DELHI, NEW YORK, YOKOHAMA,
 HAMBURG, PEKING, YOKOHAMA,
 HANKOW, PESHAWAR, YOKOHAMA,
 HONG KONG, POKET, YOKOHAMA,
 ILOILO, YOKOHAMA, YOKOHAMA.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. E. GEORGE,
 Manager.
 Hong Kong, 7th March, 1927. [30]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE

POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.
 (Incorporated in France.)

4, Charter Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.

HEAD OFFICE:
 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital fully paid up Frs. 40,000,000
 Special Working Capital Frs. 50,000,000
 Reserves Frs. 13,270,000

BRANCHES:
 Paris, Lyons, Marseilles,
 Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi,
 Pnom-Penh, Tientsin,
 Shanghai, Hong Kong.

FRANCE: Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

London: Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Correspondents throughout the World.

A. ROLLIN,
 Manager.
 Hong Kong, 21st April, 1927.